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Annual Review Number

SOUTHERN
TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 43 Charlotte, N. C., February 16, 1933 No. 25

FOSTER

Cone Winders and Magazine Creels
for Cone Warping

The Foster System of Cone Creel Warping is used by Cloth Weaving Mills, covering a wide range, Tire Cord and Fabric Mills and Cotton Yarn Mills, making Beams and Ball Warps for weaving and mercerizing.

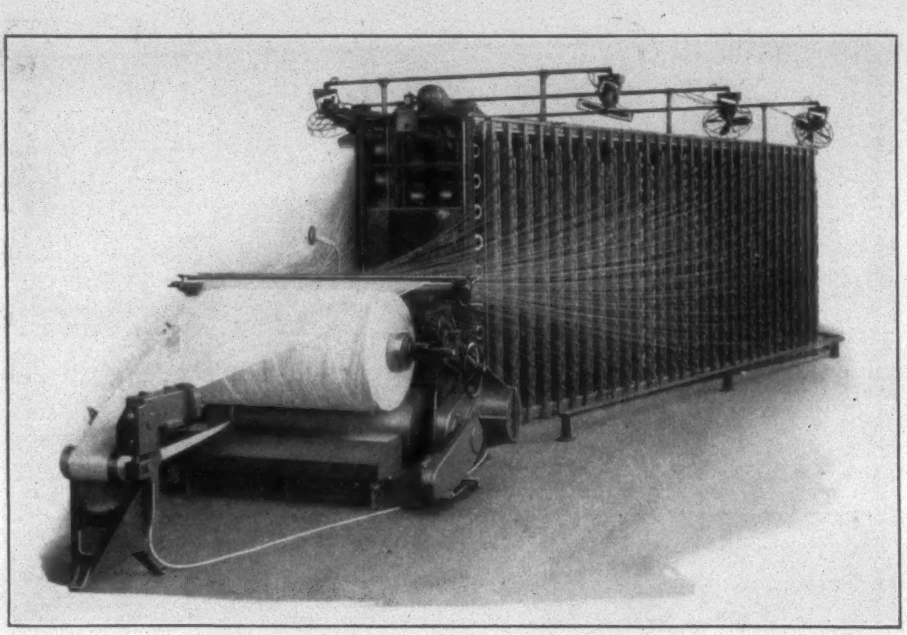
Foster Machine Co.

Westfield, Massachusetts

Alphabetical Index to Advertisers Page 38

Super-Speed

BALL or BEAM WARPER



Super-Speed Warper with Balling Attachment

BALLING SPEED
700 Y. P. M.

▾

BEAMING SPEED
900 Y. P. M.

Super-Speed Ball Warpers can be used for winding beams without removing balling attachment.

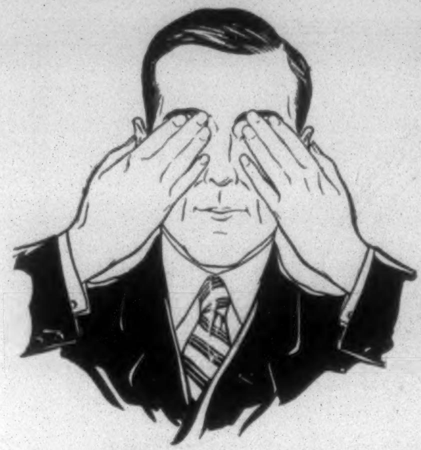
Winds balls weighing as much as 500 pounds permitting increased yardage and greater efficiency in dye house and beamer room.

The advantages of low tension, creeling while in operation and high production apply equally to the running of both balls and beams.

Another example of FLEXIBILITY

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

General Offices and Plant ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS
GREENVILLE, S. C. FRAMINGHAM, MASS.



Don't shut your eyes to the present necessity . .

MODERNIZATION

THESE are days when pencils are sharpened, costs are figured down to the bone—short cuts are being taken—but at the same time you cannot afford to sacrifice quality.

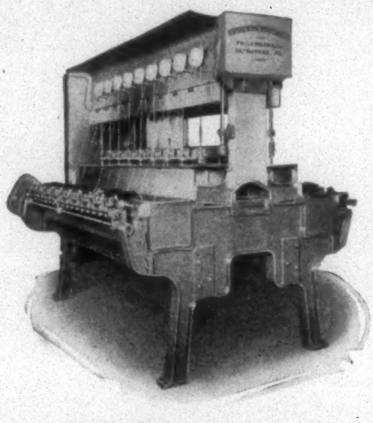
We in the Textile Industry know that this is a general condition to which no concern is immune—large or small.

How to meet this condition successfully has but one answer

MODERNIZATION

Today many plants that are making both ends meet and showing a profit have managements which had the courage and foresight to scrap obsolete machines in favor of modern machines which produce better finishes, run at higher speeds, and reduce the man power required.

Among these modern machines let us mention the Butterworth ULTRA Package and Beam Dyeing Machine; the new Butterworth Rayon Pot Spinning Machine which has traverse action, five times as fast as any heretofore on the market.

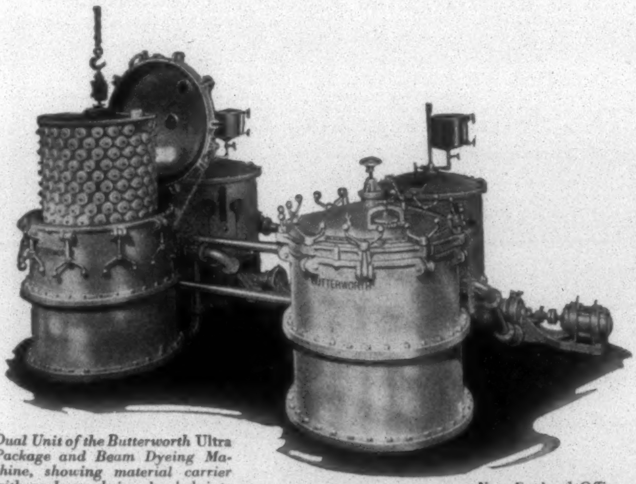


BUTTERWORTH *Rayon Pot Spinning Machine. Has traverse action five times as fast as present machines.*

Then there is the Butterworth Sanforizer. One of our customers has now placed an order for a fourth Sanforizer.

Concerns who purchased and installed these new machines were alive to conditions—they have plants to keep busy and they have to show black—not red.

The way that you too can do this is through modernization—by replacing profit-stealing machines with others which have been designed to meet today's conditions. These are machines made by Butterworth.



Dual Unit of the Butterworth Ultra Package and Beam Dyeing Machine, showing material carrier with packages being loaded into the kier.

H. W. BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO.
Established 1820
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PLANTS *at* PHILADELPHIA *and* BETHAYRES, PA.

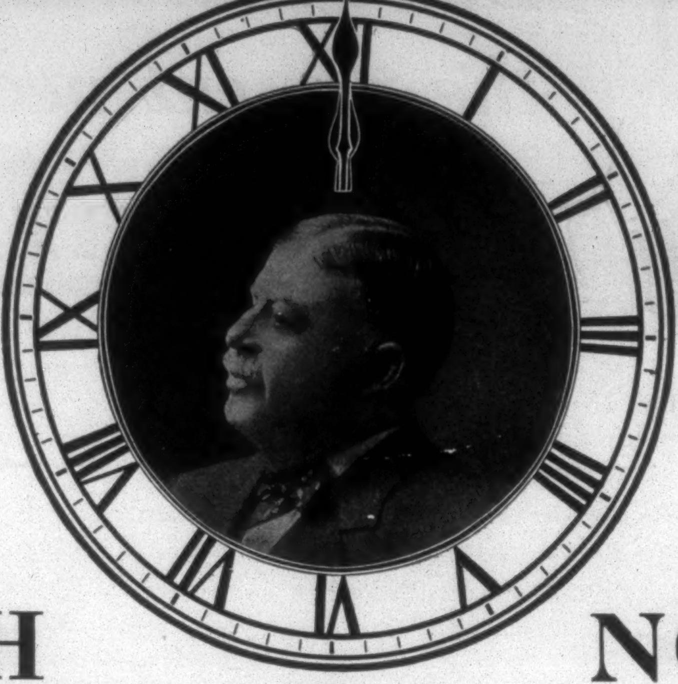
New England Office:
TURKS HEAD BUILDING
Providence, R. I.

Southern Office:
JOHNSTON BUILDING
Charlotte, N. C.

In Canada:
W. J. WESTAWAY CO.
Hamilton, Ontario

BUTTERWORTH *Finishing* MACHINERY

A COMPLETE LINE OF RAYON AND FINISHING MACHINERY FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY



MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION
AWARD TO
Noone & Cochrane
for
3 PLY
Roller Cloth
Exhibition of
1853.

HIGH NOON

OF

EXPERIENCE and SKILL

in the MANUFACTURE OF

MECHANICAL CLOTHS

Is Typified in the Product of

THE JOSEPH NOONE'S SONS COMPANY

A. ERLAND GOYETTE

The Oldest Manufacturers in this Country of

Roller, Clearer and Washer Cloths, and Slasher and Sizing Flannels for Cotton Mills, Printers' Blankets, Piano Cloths and Laundry Baskets

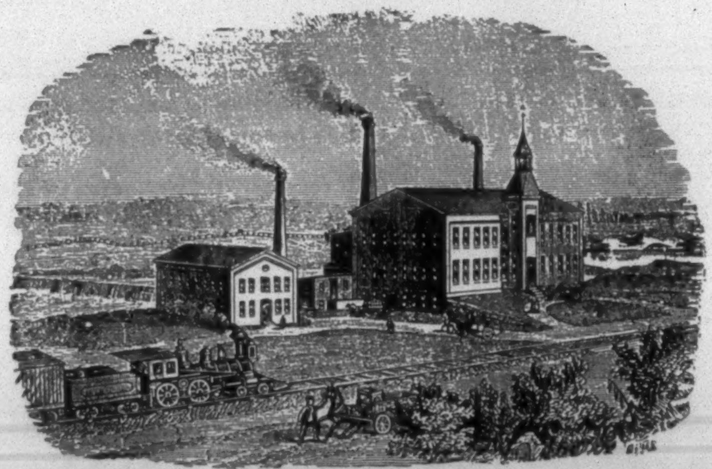
Every Description of Woolens and Linen Cloths for Machinery

Ask and Insist that Noone's Cloth Be Used

WILLIAM R. NOONE & CO., Selling Agents, BOSTON

ARNOLD T. MALONE, Manager

N.H.
State Ag! Society
to
Noone & Cochrane



FOR
Woolen Cloth
1853

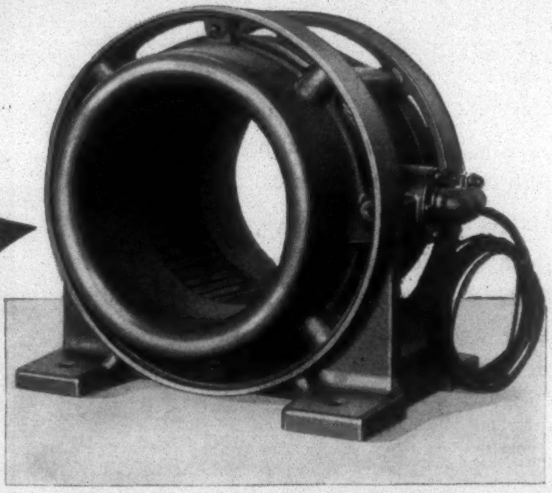
Mills
PETERBOROUGH,
N. H.

ESTABLISHED 1831

Office
105 WASHINGTON ST.,
BOSTON, MASS.

A New Textile Motor

Seal-Clad

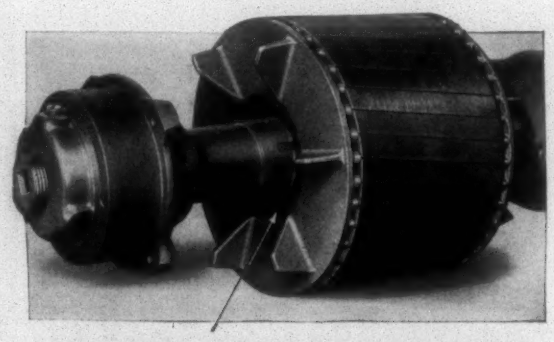


The stator windings are Seal-Clad, covered at both ends to provide a smooth, hard surface.

This new motor is specially designed for use in the textile industry. It is of the open type, Seal-Clad, and requires no screens or other devices for excluding lint or dust. Unobstructed air passages and smooth surfaces of all parts in the air paths permit free travel of lint or dust with the ventilating air.

The stator windings are covered at both ends, providing a smooth hard surface to which lint will not adhere. The integrally cast rotor fans are so shaped as to eliminate pockets where fly could collect. Discharge openings for the cooling air are large and smooth leaving no sharp edges. Motor housings have unrestricted inlet openings with smooth interior surfaces free from irregularities that would provide lodgment for fly.

In addition this new design provides for cartridge type ball bearings, waste packed, or ring oiling type, long leads for flexible conduit, and straight or tapered shaft extension.



Rotor construction provides complete enclosure which prevents the entrance of lint or dust in the rotating element.

ALLIS-CHALMERS

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee

WHAT'S GOING ON IN OUR ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT?

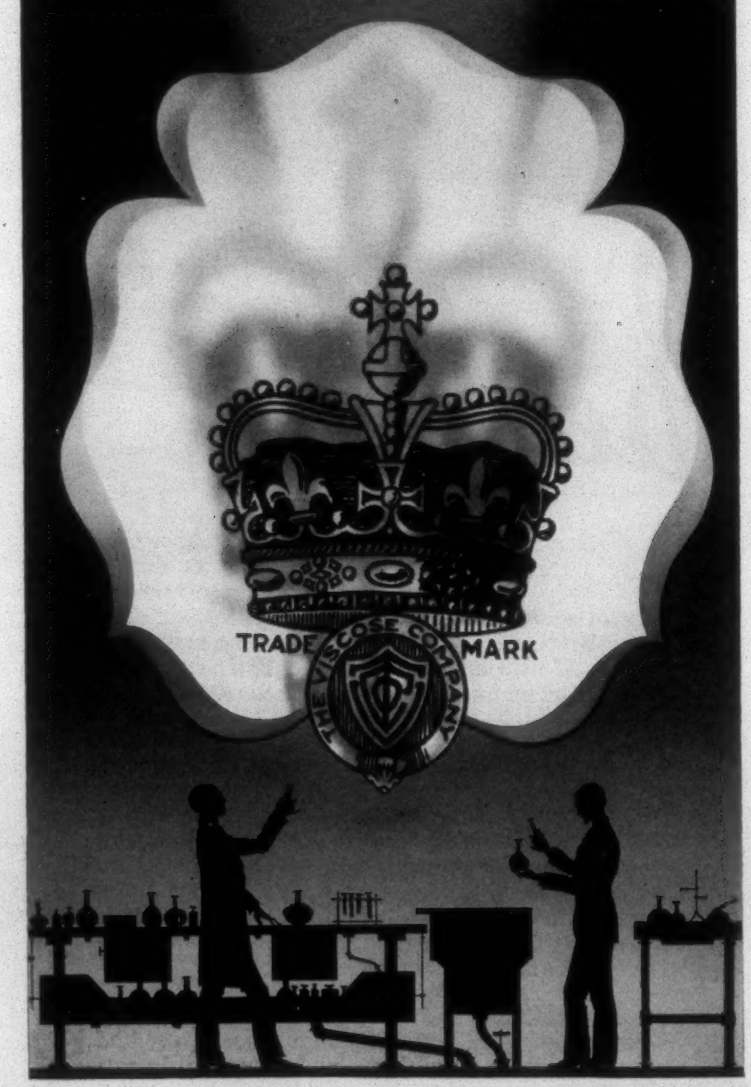
WE'RE PROUD TO ADMIT THAT WE HAVE ONE . . . AND IT'S BUSY ON YOUR PROBLEMS!

DURING times such as we've just passed through, it's a natural temptation for any yarn manufacturer to cut expenses on testing and research. Yet these are the very days when the textile trade should have the fullest support of the yarn industry . . . especially with regard to new fiber developments that may lead to fresh and more salable fabrics.

The Viscose Company, in the past two "years of depression" has spent more for testing existing yarns and developing new ones than ever before in their 21 years of rayon manufacture in America. A new permanent-dull and a highly successful new acetate yarn were both born during this period. Finer processing has been developed. The Quality-Control Plan was presented and placed in operation.

Right now, our Room for Improvement is busy with far-reaching research that has a direct bearing on your '32 business. And future advertisements in this series will convince you, we believe, that "the Crown is your buying-guide to good rayon."

THE VISCOSE COMPANY
200 Madison Avenue New York City



CROWN RAYON YARN

SOUTHERN
TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 118 WEST FORTH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION
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VOL. 43 CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 16, 1933 NO. 25

What's New in Textile Equipment?

(An Editorial)

THE greater part of the space in this issue is devoted to the question, "What's New in Textile Equipment?"

This topic was selected as the "theme song" for our Annual Review Number because it ranks in importance with any question now before the textile industry.

For some time past textile manufacturers have been operating their plants under conditions which have made it very hard to consider additional plant investment. Naturally they have made every possible effort to reduce operating costs by getting the best possible results from their present machinery. The superintendents and overseers have done an excellent job in tuning up their mills to the highest pitch of efficiency.

There is a limit, however, to the operating efficiency of old machinery whether it is simply worn from too long use or made obsolete by improved equipment. No matter how skillfully it may be operated, it cannot hold its own with the newest machinery.

During the time when the mills have been making the most of their existing equipment, the machinery builders have not been idle. Their engineers and research men have been busy. busy. They have developed many new ideas and methods. These ideas are embodied in the new machines that are being offered today. They have been tested under actual conditions and have proved their worth by their ability to save dollars when dollars must be saved.

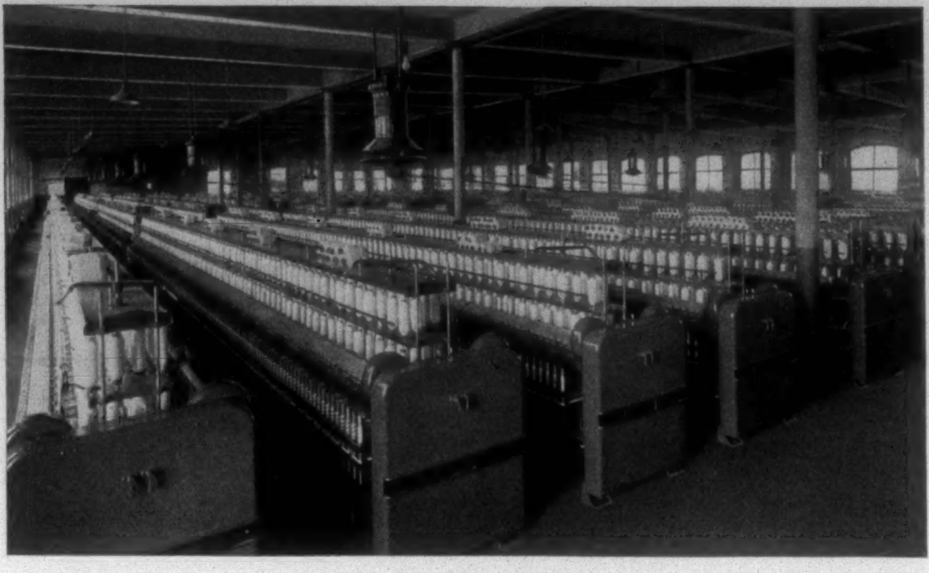
Few, if any, processes in textile manufacture are unaffected by the advanced ideas in new equipment that have been developed in the past year or so. This applies equally to productive and auxiliary equipment. From the preparatory processes to the finishing operations, new and better ways for doing more work at less cost have been worked out.

Any manufacturer can make a mental survey of his mill and get a pretty fair idea of his weakest and costliest spots. He can see readily enough that his battle with the red ink bottle would be easier if he could cut down costs in one or more departments. It would be much better, however, if he had some competent engineer to go over his plant and give him a complete picture of the money he could save if he revamped and replaced even a part of his old machinery.

For some time past the mill men have been giving more and more attention to the problems of marketing their products. They have been exactly right in concentrating more thought on this phase of their business. There is not only room for much improvement in merchandising methods but it is essential that they be adjusted to present-day market conditions. Merchandising brings up the question of competition and competition these days runs straight back to the matter of production costs. From here the trail runs back into the mill, to the machinery itself. There is no escape from the fact that the mill with the lowest production cost enjoys a competitive advantage that means the difference between profit and loss.

In discussing the question of machinery replacement, most mill men agree that they are fully aware of the advances that the newest equipment offers. They appreciate that they could consistently save money by a replacement program. Many of them, however, dismiss the idea with the question, "What can we use for money?"

Offhand, the best answer we can think of to that question is that the purchase of new equipment can best be financed by the money saved in operating costs. After all, you pay for new equipment, whether you buy it or not.



A Modern Spinning Room Courtesy Saco-Lowell Shops.

Improved Equipment for Practically All Textile Processes

IMPROVEMENT and refinement in textile equipment in the past several years includes new equipment for practically all processes in textile manufacture. Steady progress has been made in developing new machines from the opening room to the finishing department.

In cotton manufacture particular attention has been given to the preparatory processes with the result that in the modern mills, the methods of cleaning cotton are far more efficient than those in use a few years back. Modern equipment for blending the stock and perfection of the horizontal cleaning machines give the mills much cleaner cotton to work with than they had in the past.

In the picking room, the one-process picker is now generally accepted as standard equipment. They have replaced the multiple process pickers to such an extent that the latter are generally considered obsolete. The one-process pickers not only effect a distinct savings in labor costs, in many cases running as high as 50 per cent, but also give a better and more uniform lap.

While no radical departures have been made in the design of cards, the newer machines offer many refinements over the older types and are giving important results only in the card room itself but in the succeeding processes.

Long Draft Spinning

The most important development in spinning frames in recent years has, of course, been in the adoption of the long draft principle. The long draft system is now being used in most replacement installations and is paying its way in better drafting and in reducing the number of processes in the carding department. Another significant improvement in spinning machinery is the trend toward large package spinning, the packages being adapted for use directly to the warper creels.

High Speed Warping and Winding

Development of the automatic spoolers and high speed warpers and winders is steadily eliminating the older types of spooling and warping.

New Looms Cut Weaving Costs

Continued progress in the development of high speed looms enables the modern mill to increase production per operative by about 20 per cent.

In silk weaving, the past year saw the introduction of the 2x1 shuttle-changing automatic loom, which is particularly adaptable to fine rayon goods where the bobbin-changing looms have not been so adaptable. The new looms permits both shuttles to be replaced with new shuttles without stopping the loom, the necessity for changing shuttles being shown by an electrical detector.

In general, the tendency among loom builders has been to standardize their products so that parts are interchangeable as they are in other modern equipment. The new looms have definitely proven that they will show a return on the investment when purchased for replacement purposes.

Twisting Equipment

The past year saw the introduction of a new novelty twister designed to produce a wide range of fancy yarns. The heads of this mechanism are so arranged that two or three lines of independently driven under-rolls may be used with each line of rolls having more than one speed a head, and these lines of rolls may be timed to run at the same speed or at different speeds and are centrally controlled. This mechanism has many other advantages that make it of special interest to the cotton industry.

Improved Finishing Equipment

In finishing equipment, among the more important developments have been the continued improvement in cloth shrinking machinery. Modern methods of controlled shrinkage have resulted in a much larger market for cotton apparel, for example, where inadequate shrinking had long been a factor in preventing a greater of cotton goods in this field.

Introduction of a new high speed, automatic tenter is another significant improvement in cloth finishing.

(*Continued on Page* 44)

Cottons A La Mode

BY CHARLES K. EVERETT

Manager, New Uses Section, Cotton-Textile Institute.

DURING the past few years cotton fabrics have won a place of recognized importance in the world of fashion. Today they are enhancing their importance. Earlier this month cables were bringing the news from the Spring openings of the Paris dressmakers that the great couturiers are now more cotton-minded than ever. Quite as encouraging is the concensus of opinion among style authorities that the possibilities for the utilization of cottons have only begun to be explored and developed.

Such a favorable situation is due in considerable measure to the sustained progress in several directions made within the cotton manufacturing industry itself. The fashion use of cottons owe much of its expansion to the ingenious construction of American fabrics, to their appealing texture and to the remarkable improvements in styling and designing. Added to these refinements are superior finishing processes which effectively overcome the once troublesome handicap of shrinkage and to a notable degree that of creases and wrinkles.

The first wrinkle-resistant fabrics will be on the market this Spring for cruise, holiday and general travel apparel. It is not difficult to appreciate the opportunities existing for cotton fabrics in dresses that will emerge unwrinkled after being stowed away in bags and suit cases, in addition to possessing immunity from unwanted pleats and puckers in everyday wear. The men's wear field where the cotton wash suit already has gained an established welcome, likewise offers widespread possibilities for the utilization of these fabrics.

This dress for formal wear is developed in fine cotton crepe. The twisted girdle emphasizes the molded bodice and skirt. The polka-dot ribbon bow on the shoulder is an amusing note.
Courtesy Cotton-Textile Institute.

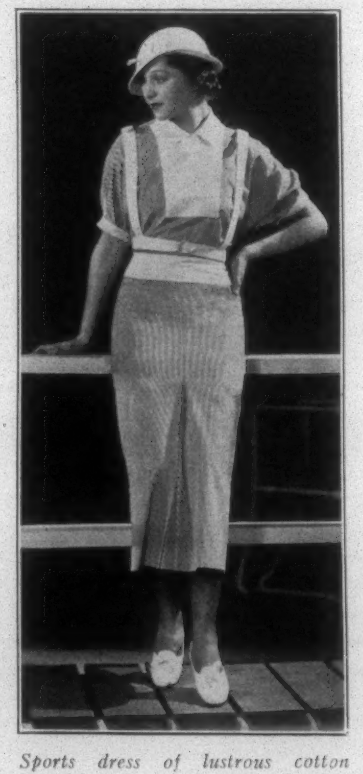
Research and invention are opening other promising prospects, as for example, the development of a latex-core cotton yarn which means the realization of the trade's desire for a practical, durable cotton-elastic fabric. The apparel uses to which this type of fabric can be applied already are very numerous and the list is being extended almost daily.

Among recent favorable developments is the growth of popularity of cruises. Cruises have enjoyed such pronounced favor that they have had a real influence on fashions, and particularly on the cotton vogue. Cottons have fitted so perfectly into this picture that the term "cruise clothes" has become almost a synonym for cotton apparel. Cotton fabrics are to the fore in this field largely because they are least affected by salt air. From cruises, for example, came the introduction last Winter of the pique evening dress which was an outstanding success and has been succeeded this season by the "Sunday Night" frock of sheer pique.

There is special significance for the cotton industry in the fact that the whole spirit of the current modes emphasizes fashion features of two generations ago. The voluminous sleeves and the long dresses of the "Gibson Girl" are again today important factors for effecting an increased consumption of cottons. The thrift-in-fashion appeal of cottons commands unusual consumer interest this year when economy in buying is a consideration. Cottons more than ever will be the means for women of all income-levels to keep abreast of the modes without imperilling their personal balanced budgets.

Present indications forecast a large sales volume in cotton dresses priced within the popular range up to $5.00, and there is also great interest being shown by manufacturers in production of cotton dresses to retail from $10.00 to $25.00. The sustained fashion importance of cottons in prospect this Spring has resulted in the expansion of the separate "cotton shop" idea among stores everywhere. The establishment of the individual shop has proved eminently successful for the proper promotion and presentation of the goods. Style authorities are of one opinion that the stage is set for another cotton season.

From the angle of the piece goods department it is evident that the prevalent low prices in the primary goods markets are inducing retail merchants to put emphasis on their stock assortments at the 19c, 29c and 39c selling ranges. Even though greatest volume is anticipated from the price range under 50c, attention is also directed to the finer cottons selling up to 79c per yard.



Sports dress of lustrous cotton broadcloth in fine brown and white woven check, trimmed with waffle pique. The kimono elbow length sleeve, shirtmaker front, and the unusual shoulder harness are new details of interest. The hat is of plain white pique.
Courtesy Cotton-Textile Institute.

With respect to fabrics, revival of favor for checks and

(*Continued on Page* 48)

Installations of Additional Textile Equipment At Low Point in 1932

Southern mills installed fewer spindles, looms and knitting machines during 1932 than in any year since the annual compilation of these figures was begun by this publication in 1912.

Figures from Clark's Annual Spindle, Loom and Knitting Machine Increase Lists show that in 1932, the Southern mills installed a total of 40,482 additional spindles, 3,849 looms and 2,357 knitting machines. The latter included 2,069 circular knitting machines and 288 full-fashioned knitting machines. These figures compare with an increase in 1931 of 139,076 spindles, 5,176 looms and 4,990 knitting machines installed in 1931.

The figures are compiled from data in the January, 1933, Edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills and do not include machinery that was installed for replacement purposes.

The most interesting factor in the change in equipment in 1932 was the small number of additional spindles installed. The figure 40,482 spindles compares with an average of 457,048 spindles installed in the preceding ten years. The number of looms installed in 1932 was slightly more than half installed in 1931. The knitting machines added were about half of the number installed in 1931.

Not a single new cotton mill was built in the South in 1932. Six new knitting mills were put in operation, as compared with eight new plants in the preceding year.

Clark's Annual Spindle Increase List

The following figures give the name and location of each mill in the South that installed additional spindles in 1932, together with the total by States:

ALABAMA

	Spindles
American Net & Twine Co., Anniston	360
Connecticut Mills, Decatur	4,700
Avondale Mills, Stevenson	720
Total	5,780

GEORGIA

U. S. Cotton Duck Mill, Atlanta	7,048
Chicopee Mfg. Co., Gainesville	960
Winnsboro Mills, Hogansville	568
Jefferson Mills, Jefferson	1,244
Callaway Mills, Manchester	684
Total	10,504

LOUISIANA

Lane Cotton Mills, New Orleans	6,000
Total	6,000

NORTH CAROLINA

	Spindles
Balfour Mills, Balfour	688
Ruby Cotton Mill, Gastonia	1,536
Tarbardry Mfg. Co., Haw River	256
Park Yarn Mills, Kings Mountain	544
Melville Mfg. Co., Lincolnton	956
Monroe Cotton Mills, Monroe	1,440
Kendall Co., Paw Creek	524
Entwistle Mfg. Co., Rockingham	2,908
Eaton Mills Co., Shelby	224
Total	9,076

SOUTH CAROLINA

Cheraw Cotton Mills, Cheraw	480
Pacific Mills, Columbia	3,808
Kendall Co., Edgefield	1,568
Greenwood Cotton Mill	266
Total	6,122

TENNESSEE

Standard-Coosa-Thatcher, Chattanooga	3,000
Total	3,000

SPINDLE INCREASES BY STATES

Alabama	5,780
Georgia	10,504
Louisiana	6,000
North Carolina	9,076
South Carolina	6,122
Tennessee	3,000
Total	40,482

Clark's Annual Loom Increase List

The following list gives the name and location of each mill in the South that installed additional looms in 1932, together with the total by States:

ALABAMA

	Looms
Connecticut Mills, Decatur	22
Avondale Mills, Sylacauga	150
Tallassee Mills, Tallassee	134
Total	306

GEORGIA

Crystal Springs Bleachery, Chickamauga	76
Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon	1,060
Winnsboro Mills, Hogansville	10
Total	1,146

LOUISIANA

Lane Cotton Mills, New Orleans	977
Total	977

MISSISSIPPI

J. W. Sanders Cotton Mill, Magnolia	60
J. W. Sanders Cotton Mill, Starkville	24
Total	84

NORTH CAROLINA

Burlington Mills, Inc., Burlington	34
North Carolina Silk Mills, Burlington	48
Piedmont Weavers, Burlington	136
Central Falls Mfg. Co., Central Falls	150

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE

	Looms
Hartsell Mills Co., Concord	32
Ellenboro Mfg. Co., Ellenboro	6
Cape Fear Mfg. Co., Fayetteville	12
Morgan Cotton Mills, Laurinburg	4
Burlington Mills Co., Burlington	150
Entwistle Mfg. Co., Rcokingham	136
Fountain Cotton Mills, Tarboro	24
Capel Rug Mill, Troy	4
Arista Mills Co., Winston-Salem	88
Total	824

SOUTH CAROLINA

Gossett Mills, Anderson	28
Norris Cotton Mills, Cateechee	12
Lydia Cotton Mills, Clinton	50
Columbia Cotton Mills, Columbia	10
Pacific Mills, Columbia	79
Kendall Co., Edgefield	24
Chiquola Mfg. Co., Honea Path	10
Pendleton Mfg. Co., LaFrance	20
Total	233

TEXAS

Worth Mills, Fort Worth	2
Total	2

VIRGINIA

Frank Ix & Sons, Inc., Charlottesville	80
Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville	155
Virginia Textile Corp., Roanoke	32
Lee Weaving Co., Petersburg	10
Total	277

LOOM INCREASE BY STATES

Alabama	306
Georgia	1,146
Louisiana	977
Mississippi	84
North Carolina	824
South Carolina	233
Texas	2
Virginia	277
Total	3,849

Clark's Annual Knitting Machine Increase List

The list of mills that installed additional knitting machines in 1932 is divided into those installing circular knitting machines and those installing full-fashioned machines.

INCREASE IN CIRCULAR KNITTING MACHINES

The following mills installed circular knitting machines in 1932:

ALABAMA

	Circular Knitting Machines
Utica Knitting Co., Anniston	67
Gardiner-Waring Co., Florence	20
Davis & Alcott Co., Gadsden	214
Tuscaloosa Hosiery Mills, Tuscaloosa	30
Total	331

GEORGIA

	Circular Knitting Machines
*Dubl-Eagle Hosiery Mills, Carrollton	55
Lawler Hosiery Mill, Carrollton	120
Montgomery Knitting Mills, Summerville	25
Total	200

LOUISIANA

National Hosiery Mills, New Orleans	32
Total	32

MISSISSIPPI

D. & W. Hosiery Mill, Meridian	15
Total	15

NORTH CAROLINA

Concord Knitting Co., Concord	27
Conover Knitting Co., Conover	60
*Rogers Hosiery Mill, Denton	38
*Corpening Hosiery Mills, Granite Falls	50
G. & H. Hosiery Mills, Hickory	42
Whisnant Hosiery Mills, Hickory	20
Commonwealth Hosiery Mills, High Point	166
Huntley-Jackson Co., High Point	25
Terry Hosiery Mills, High Point	5
J. A. Cline & Son, Hildebran	10
Dependable Hosiery Mills, Liberty	53
*Blue Ridge Hosiery Mill, Marion	36
McPar Hosiery Mill, Marion	6
*Novelty Hosiery Mill, Marion	36
Argonne Hosiery Mill, Mt. Airy	7
Pine State Knitwear Co., Mt. Airy	12
Renfro Hosiery Mill, Mt. Airy	25
Wilkes Hosiery Mill, North Wilkesboro	50
*Byrum Hosiery Mills, Shelby	30
Martinat Hosiery Mill, Valdese	110
Hanes Hosiery Mills, Winston-Salem	160
P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem	29
Total	997

TENNESSEE

Fisher-Beck Hosiery Mill, Kingsport	25
Kingsport Hosiery Mills, Kingsport	288
Holston Mfg. Co., Knoxville	25
Standard Knitting Mills, Knoxville	35
Ideal Hosiery Mills, Maryville	49
Crescent Hosiery Mills, Neota	10
Philadelphia Hosiery Mills, Philadelphia	42
Total	474

VIRGINIA

Total	20

CIRCULAR KNITTING MACHINES BY STATES

Alabama	331
Georgia	200
Louisiana	32
Mississippi	15
North Carolina	997
Tennessee	474
Virginia	20
Total	2,069

(*Continued on Page 47*)

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*Indicates New Mill.

New Style Development in Durene Merchandise

BY EMMA L. FETTA

Durene Association.

With excellently styled durene underwear, all-durene and durene reinforced hosiery being produced in great volume for men, women, children and infants, it is indicative of the adaptability of these yarns that they are also fulfilling many other well styled utilitarian and high fashion uses. This variety of usage brought into especial focus in 1932 anticipates even greater activity for durene in 1933.

In quickening step durene is seen to be taking an important place in outerwear uses thus approaching the nevertheless increasing volume of underwear and hosiery output.

Durene yarns are appearing in some of the most attractive knitted and woven fabrics, lace fabrics, laces and embroideries, matelasses, shoe and hat fabrics. These are being introduced by such firms as Fancy Fabrics, Inc., Abood Knitting Mills and Dubar Fabrics, Jerry & Herbert Lehmann, J. Einstein, Inc., I. A. Wyner, John I. Hart, Galey & Lord, and the Sanitary Knitting Company.

White durene embroidery against white effectively used by Nanty Frocks, Inc., in a new informal dinner frock in which simplicity is the keynote.

Photo from Durene Association.

Durene covered lastex and durene net are featured in the new line of foundation garments from Kops Bros. Illustrated is the new all-in-one, "Nips."

Photo from Durene Assn.

Major consumption of quality guaranteed durene fabrics still remains in the middle reaches of the merchandising picture, and here, it is generally recognized, the most satisfactory sales—to maker, jobber, wholesaler, retailer and consumer—are today to be found.

Observers of merchandising trends believe, therefore, that the Durene Association of America, in thus directing educational and promotional work for the American firms mercerizing by durene standard over 85 per cent of this country's mercerized cotton production, has been extremely wise. Its primary attention has been obviously directed toward encouraging and increasing the use of durene in middle merchandising ranges where basic textile quality and good taste in textile merchandise are prerequisites. The Durene Association has also been of great assistance in aiding manufacturers throughout the country with their styling problems.

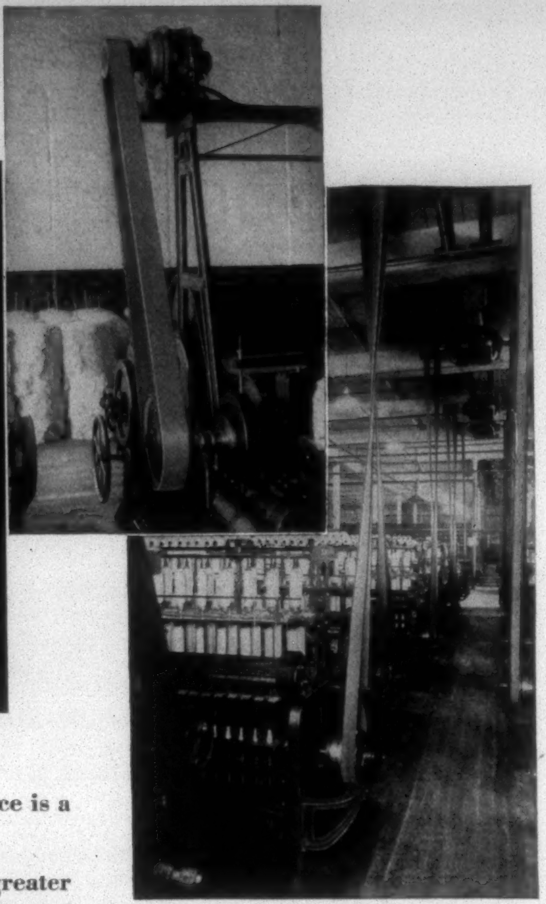
A visit to the Durene Association headquarters in New York repays the visitor with a cross section of the best examples of a variety of manufacturers' spring outputs. Here may be viewed the new fabrics from such houses as those listed in the third paragraph above. Here are foundation garments from such houses as Kops Bros.—garments styled for the most discerning taste but priced within the ranges the great volume of style conscious women today are able to reach. Formfit durene foundations are another line exhibiting excellent styling and to be found in the Association's show room.

To name all the leading underwear manufacturers, who are labelling their quality output "made of durene," would be to name a large number of the over 500 licensees of the Durene Association.

One of the manufacturing concerns making a partic-

(*Continued on Page* 44)

GOODYEAR'S SUCCESS comes from "Knowing How"



THE success of Goodyear Belts and Hose for textile service is a matter of mill-proved records.

They are able to do better, last longer and operate with greater economy and freedom from trouble because they are products of actual experience with textile mill duty and requirements.

Goodyear COMPASS (Cord) Endless Belt, for instance, is the most nearly stretchless belt made. *Truly endless, made of cords laid side by side, bound with Goodyear rubber, and enclosed in a fabric envelope that is double on the pulley side.* The cord carries the tensions; the cover takes the wear, making an extraordinarily serviceable belt for individual motor drives on Vertical Openers, Pickers, Tappers and Twisters.

For service on Cards, Frames, Slubbers, Spoolers, Looms, Slashers and Breakers there are other specially designed and constructed Goodyear Transmission Belts (such as THOR, seamless), and for clean-up use the famous long-lived Goodyear Air Hose.

All Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Goods for the textile industry are specified to your particular mill operations by the G. T. M. — Goodyear Technical Man. He will call promptly in response to a line from you to Goodyear, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California, or your nearest Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Goods Distributor.

Goodyear is represented in the South by authorized Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Goods Distributors conveniently located with relation to your mills and able to supply promptly all Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Goods for the textile industry

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

GOODYEAR

TEXTILE BELTING

Variable Speed Spinning

BY D. M. McSPADDEN

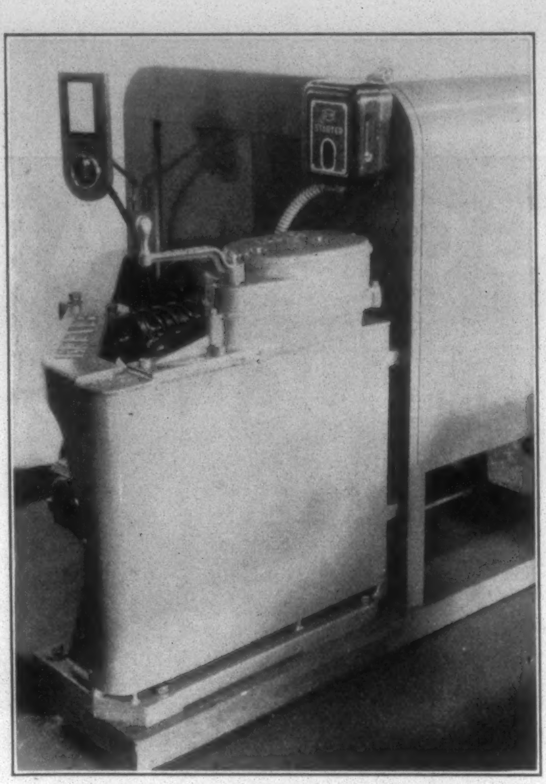
(Reeves Pulley Company)

Two years of intensive study of variable speed spinning and development of suitable automatic controls by the Reeves Pulley Company of Columbus, Ind., has proven definitely the advantages of automatic gradual changes in speed as the bobbin fills and as the ring rail changes its position. Variable speed spinning is no longer a vague dream in the minds of textile engineers and mill operators. It is now an established fact, proven by actual installations and tests in representative mills throughout the industry.

Drives have been placed in over forty mills—in the Southern and New England States. Tests have been run to compare variable speed with constant speed, under as nearly the same operating conditions as possible, for various yarn numbers from 8's to 120's—different ring sizes and other conditions that differ in cotton mills. All have given about the same results, viz., more even yarn, better breaking strength, less end breakage and an average production increase of 15 per cent.

Driving the ring spinning frame at a constant speed necessitates choosing a speed that is really suitable during only one phase of the spinning process. This constant speed is really only a "happy medium," slow enough to neutralize a bad condition at the start on an empty bobbin and fast enough to assure reasonable production. This compromise speed brings about many undesirable results:

1. Constantly varying tension on the yarn between the bobbin and traveler, between the traveler and wire eye, and between the wire eye and front roll.
2. Uneven build of the bobbin as a result of this varying tension, yarn near the bobbin being wound too tight and too loose on the larger diameter.
3. On the filling build, heavy tension when the rail is working at the bottom and top and light tension when working in the middle of the bobbin.
4. On warp build, heavy tension during about the first one-third of the bobbin and light tension during the remaining two-thirds.
5. Excessive end breakage during heavy tension stages and poor twist during the light stages.
6. Uneven yarn and low average breaking strength as a result of varying tension.
7. Loss in production, not only in spinning but also in all operations subsequent to spinning due to an excessive number of stops caused by breaks in the yarn.
8. Lower grade of woven or knit goods from uneven yarn and knots.



Reeves Drive showing lint tight enclosure of Control mechanism on top of base.

These conditions can be corrected only by infinite and gradual variable speed regulation. Speed variations that are brought about in "steps" by gear boxes or pulleys cannot correct the situation. Since yarn tension is constantly changing, speeds must also be constantly changing during the troublesome periods. Only by slowly and gradually changing the speeds can one expect the yarn to be even and firmly and uniformly wound on the bobbin.

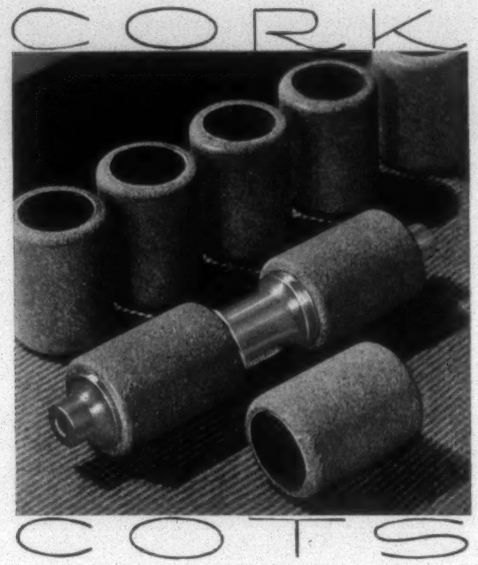
The variable speed drive used on spinning and twisting frames by the Reeves Pulley Company is an adaptation of their variable speed transmission, which has been manufactured for the past thirty-seven years. It is quite simple in construction, using the same type of double-block "V" belt assembled on an endless cotton cord belt body as has been universally successful on the transmission.

A sheave pulley of fixed diameter is put on the motor shaft and a pair of discs of variable diameter is applied to the cylinder shaft of the frame. Changing speeds is simply a process of moving the motor up or down on a sliding base by means of a screw and thus decreasing or increasing the diameter on which the V-belt operates in the driven discs on the cylinder shaft. This moving of the motor and consequent changing of speeds is accomplished automatically by attaching an arm to the traverse shaft under the frame and connecting this arm to the shifting screw of the motor base through a ratchet in such a manner that when the rail changes its position it moves the motor. An infinite number of speed changes can be obtained between high and low.

Two distinct types of automatic controls have been developed—one suitable for warp build and the other for filling build. The combination of these, known as "combination build," might call for either type of control, although that used on filling build is usually applied.

(*Continued on Page* 50)

CORK



COTS

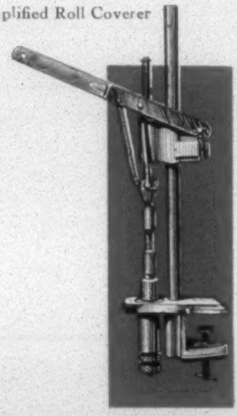
32 years experience in solving many important problems in the Textile Industry have not only contributed to, but have been our inspiration in, the development of the SONOCO Re-enforced Cork Cot, already accepted as standard equipment throughout, in many representative mills.

STARTING with the advantage of a low first cost, the SONOCO Re-enforced Cork Cot actually wears annual roll covering costs down to a figure that is surprising many representative mills with important savings.

Briefly, a long life cot, a cot of equal or better drafting qualities, a cot extremely easy to apply and a cot that can be re-surfaced several times, spells economy to every user, even without the added advantage of that interesting low first cost, peculiar to the SONOCO COT.

SONOCO ventures no unfounded claims regarding their improved cork cot. Our testing laboratory has been the spinning frame in a variety of mills, where we have run competitive production tests, under varied circumstances and on various types of yarn. Tabulated and proven results are the only reason why many mills have already standardized on the SONOCO COT.

Simplified Roll Coverer



SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY

HARTSVILLE • SOUTH CAROLINA

Mills: Hartsville, S. C.;
Rockingham, N. C., and
Plainfield, N. J.

Eastern Sales Office at
709 West Front Street,
Plainfield, N. J.

New England Sales Representative
P. O. Box No. 170
New Bedford, Mass

YARN CONDITIONING

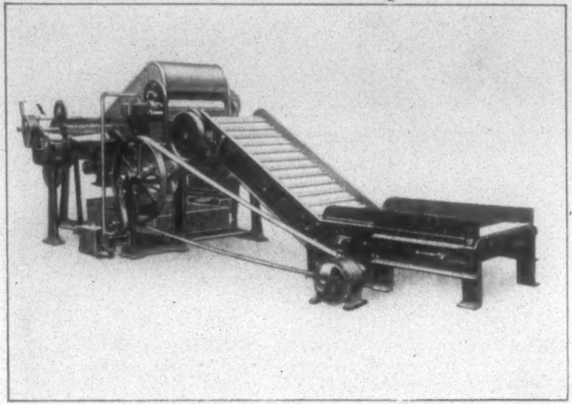
ON BOBBINS AND QUILLS

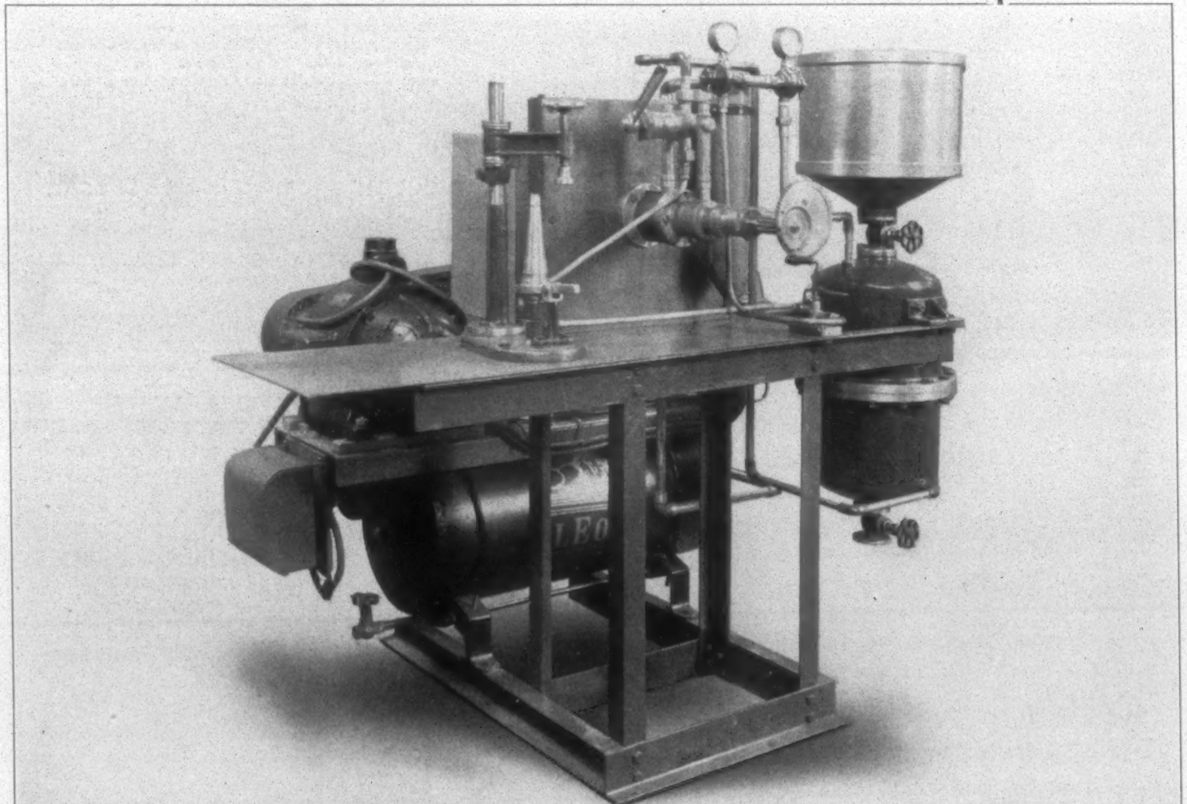
is best accomplished by Hygrolit model AAY. This method provides uniform results, and guarantees better weaving and improved finished goods.

For Treating Dry Yarns on Cones and Tubes

The Hygrolit method of treating yarns enables you to add any desired amount of moisture, and insures equal distribution of humidity thruout the cone. Model BDD

Write for complete particulars





HYGROLIT, INCORPORATED

KEARNY, N. J.

or
Atkinson, Haserick & Co., 152 Congress St., Boston, Mass.
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DU PONT FAST-TO-LIGHT DIRECT COLORS

WRITE FOR YOUR COPY IT'S FREE

YOU will find this folder extremely valuable in selecting dyestuffs for fast-to-light shades. It contains a full range of colors; from light yellows to black to be used in dyeing cotton and rayon drapery, upholstery and other fabrics which require the very best in light fastness.

Our Technical Service Department is always available to help you with dyestuffs difficulties.

DU PONT DYESTUFFS
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E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY, INC.

Dyestuffs Division, Wilmington, Delaware

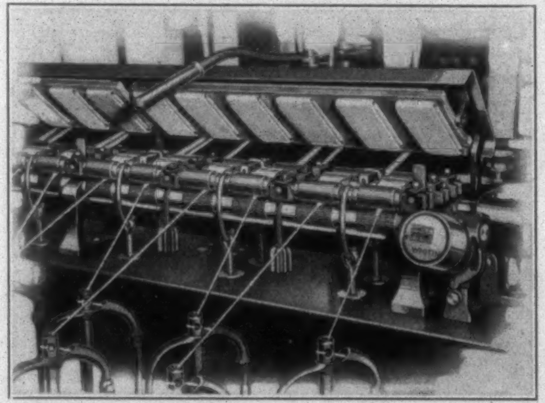
SALES OFFICES: Boston, Mass., Charlotte, N. C., Chicago, Ill., New York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Providence, R. I., and San Francisco, Calif. Represented in Canada by Canadian Industries, Limited, Dyestuffs Division, Beaver Hall Building, Montreal, Quebec and 372 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario

Outstanding Whitin Achievements in 1932

Following the aggressive research policy instituted a number of years ago by the Whitin Machine Works, the year 1932 saw numerous improvements and developments in their line of preparatory machinery. Among these is the new One-Process Picking Machine which has already been installed in a number of mills and is surpassing the most sanguine expectations of its manufacturers.

The combline line has also been greatly improved, and numerous improvements made in the Model D3 Comber. There has been a renewed interest in combing, particularly among the tire mills, and the D3 Comber answers very nicely the most exacting requirements.

By far the most significant fact reported by Whitin Machine Works is the continued increase in interest in long draft spinning. There is probably not a mill in the country today that is not more or less familiar with the general theory of long draft and the practical advantages of its application in spinning coarse, medium and fine counts of yarn. The steadily increasing demand for long draft in connection with new spinning and the volume of change over business is sufficient proof of this sustained interest.



Casablancas Long Draft on Whitin Roving Frame

The advantages of the Casablancas top band, the company states, is that due to its greater circumference there is less likelihood of the roving lapping around it. It is positively driven and turns at all times with a uniform speed. It is easily kept clean because the positive drive permits it to bear against the top clearer.

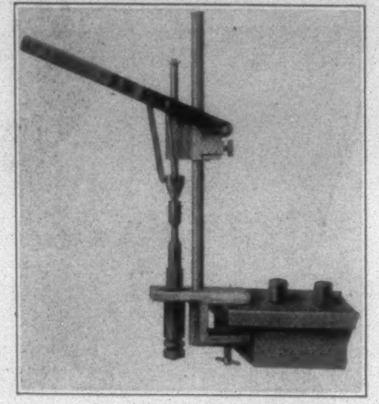
Coarse yarns numbering from 4's to 12's can be spun direct from slubber roving with a draft of around 14. Drafts of 17 to 20 are customary for medium yarns up to 40, and for finer yarns it is entirely practical to use a draft of from 23 to 30.

Perhaps an outstanding advantage of the Casablancas long draft system is its successful operation with short cotton and cotton containing a mixed staple.

More recently, the Casablancas system has been successfully applied to the roving process. A number of installations are already in use and the success with which they are meeting would indicate that the difficulties inherent in applying long draft to the roving process in the past have been largely overcome. Those who are particularly interested in the subject of long draft roving should study a paper given before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at Greenville, S. C., by Mr. Truslow, of the Whitin Machine Works, who has made a very exhaustive study of this whole question and who is thoroughly conversant with the success attained in applying the Whitin-Casablancas high draft system to roving.

Cork Cot Roll Covering Machine

Sonoco Products Company, of Hartsville, S. C., has just designed this efficient and inexpensive roll coverer for covering spinning rolls with their reinforced cork cot. So simple is this device that without a demonstration most anyone can become proficient in roll covering with the Sonoco Cork Ccot. The gummed cloth backing construction of this cot has brought about the development of several interesting features in this machine because the Sonoco Cot is of sufficient tensile strength to allow its being literally stretched on over the roll, a spreading thimble precedes the roll as it is forced into the cot. Thus no friction is placed on the gummed cloth backing by reason of the corrugated steel roll surface. When the cot is in position as regulated by adjustment, the thimble has passed through the cot and the tension being released, the cot firmly grips the steel roll. The entire operation requires but a downward push of the lever after roll and cot are set in position. By dipping the steel roll in water, the gummed cloth backing causes the cot to freeze in position as soon as applied.

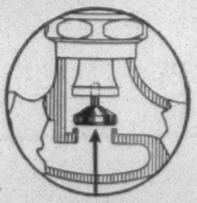


Cork Cot Roll Covering Machine

This machine may be adjusted for covering rolls of various sizes with thimbles of required diameters supplied for each roll diameter used. Adjusting screws can be set to automatically place the cot at any position on the roll desired. The machine, which is but 22 inches high, can be set-up and demonstrated on a table or desk in a few minutes, and is as easily installed in the roll covering shop.

New Washer Checks Water Losses

A new washer that is proving very effective in cutting water wasted by dripping faucets has recently been introduced by DuCharme Products, Inc., of Cleveland, Ohio. This "Perfection" washer is now being used by a large number of Southern mills. It is distributed in the South by R. B. Focht, 814 Elmwood Ave., Columbia, S. C.



The "Perfection" washer operates on a new principle. It floats. It does not turn, so is not subject to wear. The washer makes a material savings in water lost through leakage. It also saves heat and cuts down on the maintenance cost due to frequent washer replacement.

Several of the larger group of mills in the South are using these washers in all of their plants, the company reports. Their savings in water is amounting to very substantial sums.

Compensated Belt

PAT. APPLIED FOR

TRADE MARK

Low tension and special compensated construction give Compensated Belt (Pat. Applied For) *3 to 4 times longer fastener life.* This fact has been conclusively proven during two years of unparalleled testing.

The Compensated Belt, with ten distinct advantages over standard rubber belt, marks a truly revolutionary achievement in the history of rubber belt manufacturing.

Our Condor Belt is the *original red friction surface belt*—our Compensated Belt is the *only low tension friction surface belt.*

Both sold by leading jobbers

Condor LINE

- V-Belt
- Flat Belt
- Air Hose
- Cone Belt
- Acid Hose
- Water Hose
- Fire Hose
- Steam Hose
- Mill Sundries
- Suction Hose
- Oilless Bearings
- Rubber Lined Tanks
- Rubber Covered Rolls
- Industrial Brake Blocks and Lining

The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
Executive Offices and Factories, Passaic, New Jersey

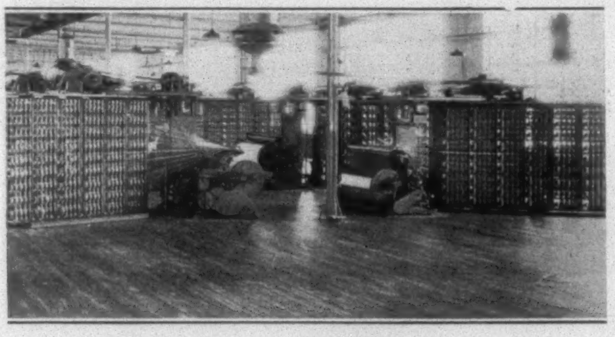
Improvements in Barber-Colman Spooling and Warping System

Those familiar with Barber-Colman spooling and warping equipment prior to the recent improvements made on the Automatic Spooler and the introduction of the Super-Speed Warper will be interested in a comparison of the present equipment with that previously manufactured by the company.

Production: 50% Increase Per Machine

Improved Automatic Spooler. The traveler is capable of operating at a much higher speed than formerly and can now do the tying for three operators instead of two as before, thus increasing the production in the ratio of three to two, or fifty per cent. In order to accomplish this result, however, it is necessary to build spoolers with approximately fifty per cent more spindles.

For instance, if a spooler having 120 spindles is long enough for two operators, then 180 spindles will be required for three operators but the cost of the spooler will be increased not in the ratio of two to three, but only sufficient to cover the cost of the added spindles.



Automatic High Speed Warper

The old style two-girl spoolers may be rebuilt to three-girl machines by the addition of the proper number of spindles and the purchase of a complete new traveler and knotter. The advantages obtained by doing this do not justify the expense, except in cases when the production of the present machines needs to be increased and even then it may be cheaper to purchase a new machine.

Super-Speed Warper. Higher winding speed (900 yards per minute) and the fact that the warper can be creeled while in operation increases the pounds the Super-Speed Warper can handle about fifty per cent over the former High Speed Warper. The cost of replacing the High Speed Warper Creel in which the packages are revolved with one of the over-end type used with the Super-Speed Warper would hardly be justified by the resulting advantages. It would be impossible to operate the older type warper at a speed approaching that of the Super-Speed machine, so little increase in production could be obtained.

Machinery Cost: 25% Less

The increase in capacity of both the Improved Automatic Spooler and Super-Speed Warper results in less machines being required to handle a mill's yarn and consequently a lower machinery investment is necessary. The cost of the present Barber-Colman equipment is approximately 25 per cent less than formerly.

Labor Saving

The reduction in labor cost with the new Barber-Colman equipment is the same as with the older type machines. A saving of at least 50 per cent in number of employees in the spooling and warping departments is usually possible by installing Barber-Colman equipment.

Weaver's Knotter

The Weaver's Knotter now furnished with Automatic Spoolers ties knots having much shorter ends than was possible with older knotters of this type. Old type knotters may be exchanged for the latest type at a reasonable rate.

Reduced Cost of Repairs

Parts subject to greatest wear have been redesigned so that only wearing surfaces must be replaced. Because of this and the redesign of the traveler and knotter, the cost of repairs, which accurate records show have never been excessive, will be further reduced.

Floor Space

An installation of Improved Automatic Spoolers occupies less floor space than old machines of this type, and in spite of the fact that considerably more space is needed for the Super-Speed Warper than for the former High Speed Warper a saving in floor space of approximately 50 per cent is assured when a change to Barber-Colman equipment is made.

Fine Yarn

The change from mechanical to pneumatic control of slack after tying, easier cam actions, and knots with shorter ends, combined with reduced tension due to over-end delivery at the warper, better adapts the new equipment to the handling of finer yarns.

Flexibility

Automatic Spoolers are now built, if desired, to handle four counts of yarn at one time (provided the difference in yarn numbers is not too great), the full packages and bobbins being easily separated. This type of spooler combined with the Super-Speed Warper on which yarn counts and ends per beam are easily changed is extremely well adapted to the handling of a large number of kinds and numbers of yarn.

The large cheese or yarn package which it is now possibble to wind on automatic spoolers is in many cases a distinct advantage as less creeling is necessary in processes subsequent to spooling. However, the size of cheese to be used depends somewhat upon the yarn numbers, the size of spinning bobbins used, and also upon the length of yarn desired on the package.

Logemann Balers Are Improved

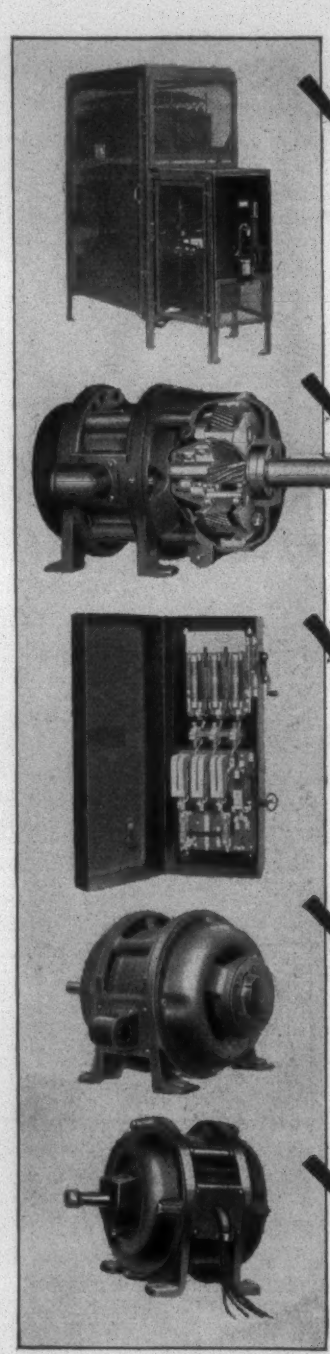
Logeman Bros., of Milwaukee, Wis., are calling attention to their improved high density yarn balers. The new balers have been improved to make them easier to load and to provide greater pressure. The new press completes its stroke in less than 45 seconds. The doors open all around so that the bale covering can be completely sewed on while the bale is under compression.

The company has also many new improvements in its line of hydraulic presses.

Henry L. Scott Co. Has New Devices

The Henry L. Scott Company, Providence, R. I., makers of testing machines, introduced two new small articles in the past year. One is the calculator for computing yarn numbers and converting from one system to another. The second is the Tensilgraph, a small, light weight, portable testing machine for checking up on the strength of fabrics, twines, etc.

Check these electrical tools for money-making modernization



CAPACITORS—If you have a power-factor penalty clause in your power contract, it will pay you to check up on your power-factor. If it is low, you can improve it simply and easily by connecting a G-E capacitor to your lines. A textile mill in New York installed a 480-kv-a. capacitor at a cost of $6318, and the savings in power costs alone paid for the capacitor in less than one year. Perhaps you can save even more. Consider also G-E synchronous motors and condensers for power-factor improvement.

GEAR-MOTOR—A G-E motor with a built-in speed reducer combined into a compact, efficient, and economical unit ready for direct connection to your machine. It will provide the desired speed at the output shaft. These units are available for use on any standard a-c. or d-c. power supply. Wherever you need a dependable low-speed drive that is low in maintenance and high in efficiency, specify G-E Gear-motors.

COMBINATION MAGNETIC SWITCH—An across-the-line magnetic starter and a fusible or nonfusible motor-circuit switch all under one cover. Compact, simple, easy to install. In modernizing your mill, it will pay you to look into these combination switches because they'll reduce installation costs, save space, and improve appearance.

SCREENLESS MOTOR—Here's a motor that will help you lower 1933 maintenance costs. It has no screens or protective covers to be removed for periodical cleaning. It is equipped with large ventilating openings and specially designed fans that force large volumes of air through the motor. Any lint or dust that may be present is forced out with a blast of air. The result: a cleaner, more efficient textile motor that assures money-making modernization for you.

LOOM MOTOR—For maximum production and improved quality of product, it will pay you to look into the G-E totally enclosed loom motor. It has the inherent reserve capacity so essential for breaking in new looms, for change in loom speeds, and for variation in class of goods woven. Practically constant speed from no-load to full-load, results in a uniform loom speed with maximum loom production and improved quality of product.

If you would like additional information on any of these G-E money-saving equipments, address your nearest G-E office or General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

200-686

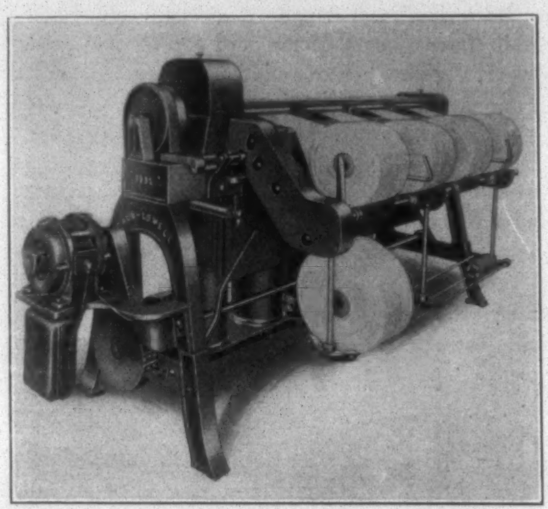
GENERAL ELECTRIC

Saco-Lowell Has Many Improvements

Among the improvements in Saco-Lowell machinery made last year the company lists the following:

In this new process, 16 individual card slivers are first formed into a lap on a special new type of Lap Winder. These laps are then placed on a specially designed creel on the drawing frame and the laps drawn out to the desired finisher drawing sliver. Usual drafts range up to 16.

To accomplish better drafting, five lines of rolls are used. They may be of the common type, leather or cork, metallic or a combination of the two. Results obtained in various mills show slivers from 20 to 50 per cent more even than the regular.



Saco-Lowell Controlled Draft Drawing Frame

Rear view showing prepared laps instead of individual slivers, practically eliminating stops during filling of the sliver can.

Savings of approximately 33 per cent in labor, 25 per cent of floor space, and 20 per cent in power are made possible, and the improved quality of sliver produced is evidenced in the better running of all the subsequent operations in the mill, are cited by the makers.

SACO-LOWELL DUAL TYPE TWISTER

A new type of twister having two banks of spindles and but one set of rolls. Each bank of spindles inserts one-half the required twist in the yarn, thereby causing twice the production of an ordinary twister spindle.

Only 26 inches wide, with special spindles and spindle brakes and a method of taping whereby one tape drives eight spindles. Extra large packages decrease doffing and creeling to a minimum, and reduce the number of knots and piecings.

Especially adapted to fine count cotton yarns and rayon twisting, wet or dry. Wet twisting on rayon is successfully accomplished without excessive stretching, which ordinarily results in loss of denier.

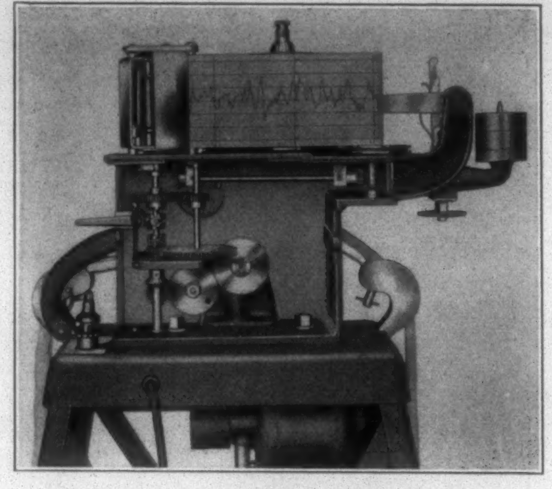
SACO-LOWELL SLIVER TESTER

A precision instrument recently developed and perfected to record graphically the actual linear variations in card or drawing slivers and slubber roving.

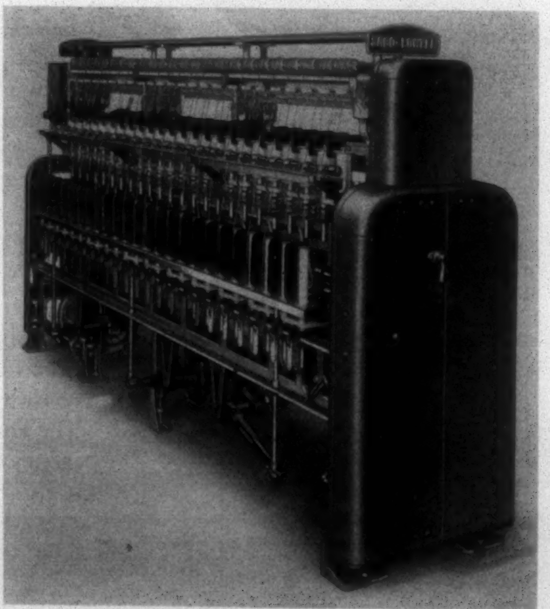
The sliver passes between two accurately ground wheels, suitably compressed, and the actual diameter of the sliver is recorded continuously on a chart, showing all the variations. The percentage variations are readily calculated from the chart.

By the use of this tester changes can be made to improve the product in each individual process and the results of the changes may be immediately observed.

This tester is a great asset to every mill interested in improving their product.



Saco-Lowell Sliver Tester



Saco-Lowell Dual-Type Twister

SACO-LOWELL RECIRCULATING AIR FILTER

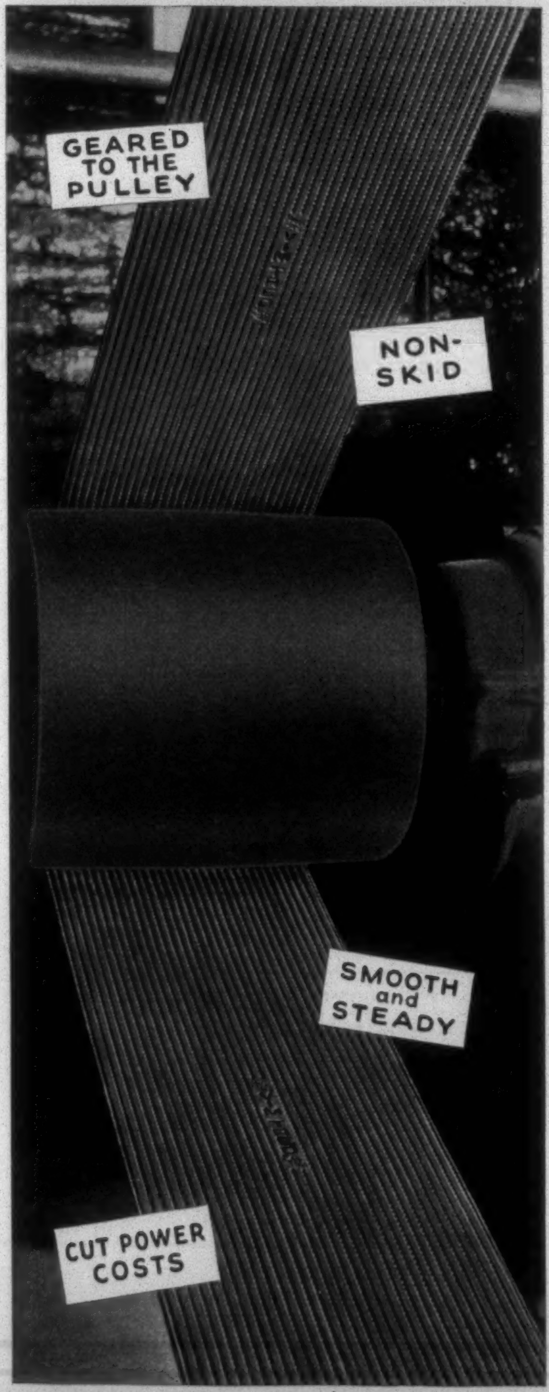
A new principle of recirculating air in picker and opening rooms. The cotton fibres themselves are used to form a filter for the exhaust from pickers and opening machinery, returning the clean dust-free air to the very same room with practically no loss of heat nor moisture content. Thus, savings in heat and humidity are effected, and extreme changes in heat and moisture content of laps are controlled.

These filters occupy but very little floor space and can

(*Continued on Page* 45)

Tests Made in over 350 Plants Prove there's

MORE PULLING POWER



in this NEW

VIM TRED
LEATHER BELTING

We knew it was good, but to prove it to industry, we put this new VIM TRED Belting in more than 350 different plants on test. Not one complaint resulted. Instead, we began getting orders. They all liked it.

So now we're telling the world about VIM TRED—this new belting made by depressing part of the tough, strong VIM Leather to form a ribbed tread which grips the pulley. A few of its advantages:

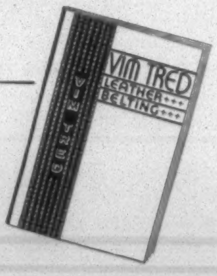
1. Greater pulling power.
2. Eliminates slippage.
3. Belt tracks on pulley under any load.
4. Uniformly thick—smooth steady running.
5. No "windage," for air escapes through grooves.
6. Dust cannot collect on belt or pulley; it's blown out.

E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.

Philadelphia Chicago Detroit

. . . and all over the world . . .

If you want to cut your power costs, there's a handy coupon below for the frank booklet.



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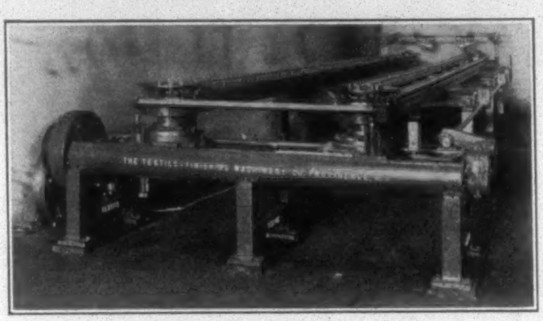
Two New Machines From Textile-Finishing Machinery Co.

Two distinct new machines were brought out by the Textile-Finishing Machinery Company during the past year. Their new high speed automatic tenter and their new two-burner gas singer for cotton fabrics have both been very favorably received in the trade.

NEW HIGH SPEED AUTOMATIC TENTER

The high speed automatic tenter is new in design and construction. The driving head section is built as a separate self-contained unit. This feature not only is effective in eliminating all jar and vibration, but also permits an unusually high operating speed and increases the serviceable life to all driving mechanism. Another important feature is a lubricant retaining flange at the end of the rail which provides a more efficient method of lubrication. Wear to every clip rivet is considerably reduced and the possibility of tenter clip breakage is overcome, the company states, by the elimination of all whip in the chain around the end of both rails.



High Speed Automatic Tenter

The new tenter clip with the gate latch is cited by Textile-Finishing Machinery Company as new development that stops unproductive wear to both plate and gate, effecting a very substantial savings in annual maintenance costs. The automatic tenter clips are described by the makers as embodying many exclusive improvements that include the patented gate latch, a device that stops grooving to the plate and dulling of the insert blade by holding the swinging gate securely away from the plate during the return travel of the chain to the entering end of the machine.

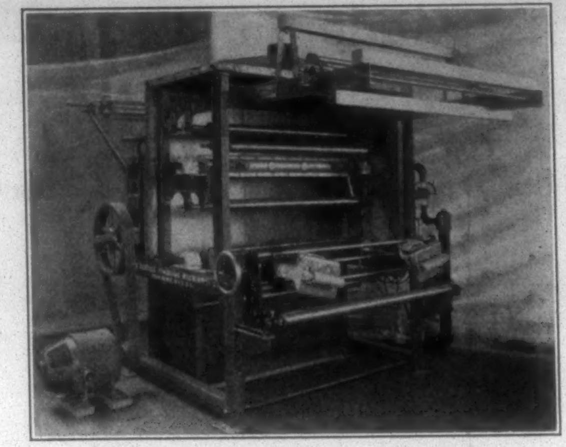
The quick drop controller has a longer bearing surface, that, in addition to maintaining perfect alignment, permits the inserts to catch and hold the fabric close to the selvedge, the makers state.

Every connecting rivet is equipped with an Alemite fitting for pressure type lubrication, with grease.

TWO-BURNER VERTICAL GAS SINGER

The two-burner vertical singer developed by the Textile-Finishing Machinery Company has a number of interesting improvements. It is a high speed machine with roller bearings and is equipped with Kemp high compression gas burners. The fuel cost is reduced with this machine and at the same time the company reports that it will produce a close and efficient singe to the fabric. Although the machine utilizes only two burners, it is designed to accomplish the same amount of work formerly done on the company's four and six-burner machines. Less floor space is required with the new machine.

The average speed at which this machine is operated is from 150 to 200 yards per minute, depending upon the construction of the fabric and the closeness of the singe required. The maximum speed is approximately 300 yards per minute. On cotton fabrics this machine can easily singe approximately 90,000 to 100,000 yards of fabric in 10 hours.



Vertical Gas Singer for Cotton Fabrics

Photo taken with side and top panels removed to show inner unit.

The machine is so constructed that it can use three distinct types of gas—namely, city gas, gasoline gas or Butane gas.

New Fiber Spool

An improved Fiber Spool has been developed and is announced to the trade by Lestershire Spool & Rfg. Co., Johnson City, N. Y.

The manufacturers claim that the new spool will resist a 20 per cent higher pressure between the two heads than the formed design and that it is practicably undestructible. The redesigned fiberheads and the maplewood barrel are locked together by a new patented ring of cadmium plated steel which prevents corrosion. The barrel is recessed into the fiber heads in such a way that splitting is impossible. The dogwood bushing fits inside the hardened locking ring and is securely glued into place. It can not loosen up or push out.

The makers state that the spool has been assembled into a rigid unit that cannot be pulled or twisted apart except by force sufficient to destroy the entire spool.

New Dye Jig and Textile Printing Equipment

Rice, Barton & Fales, Worcester, Mass., recently developed a new all-electric dye jig that is attracting attention. The advantages listed is that it provides constant speed and so that every yard of cloth is submerged in dye liquor the same length of time to give uniform dyeing. Constant tension is obtained electrically and the tension may be varied while the machine is running, the company reports.

The jig is designed to give automatic reversal of the cloth as desired, and has a number of other features interesting to dyers.

The company has also made improvements in its line of textile printing equipment that are proving of much interest.

BEHIND THE SCENES WITH A KNITGOODS STYLIST

LAST MINUTE NOTES ON KNITTING FASHIONS

by HARWOOD

Stockings Take On Weight

Pretty much up and down the line shops report that women are taking an interest in heavier stockings—that is, for practical wear, of course. On dress occasions they insist that their ankles shall look as slim and sleek as ever. R. H. Macy & Co., for instance, tell us that they are doing volume business in service weight stockings with lisle top and foot at 89 cents a pair. But here is a hint—caution your customers not to so much as breathe the words "service weight" to *their* customers. Women hate that word "weight" in connection with themselves and their clothes like the very Old Harry. Call the stockings "utility sheers" or "service chiffons." A rose by any other name does not sell as well! And even if in these days of economic stress women do have to get wear out of their clothes, they are not going to have those old "service weight" stockings which they have scorned so long crammed down their throats—if they can avoid the issue by a neatly turned phrase.

And Yet—

There is another side of the picture! The Brown Durrell Company believe that the fashionable woman is still willing to subordinate service to style, and they don't make any bones about it. They have recently added to their line a new two-thread sheer number which is packed individually in a cellophane wrapping, in which is inserted, printed on tissue, the following legend:

"We made this beautiful sheer chiffon in order that slender ankles should look more beautiful. Of course, this transparent fabric will not give the service a heavier fabric gives. But who cares? So long as it gives you that pleasant feeling of beauty complete."

Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
GARDEN CITY MAMARONECK EAST ORANGE BROOKLINE

introduces

MALT

the new . . .
stocking shade
with a "kick"

WHAT IS *YOUR* STYLE PROBLEM?

This monthly feature must of necessity be general and of fairly wide scope.

The reactions of our readers and their inquiries indicate that each has his own style problem, peculiar to himself.

We want to help you. We are glad to answer specific style questions. There is no charge. Write to:

HARWOOD
40 East 41st Street
New York, N. Y.

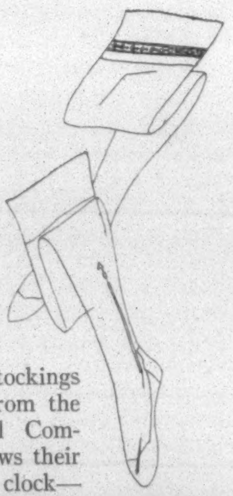
Women Growing "Length-Wise"

Any manufacturer who thinks that the average woman is slow at grasping an idea is making a costly mistake. She learns something every day and she doesn't forget it. Just now she is growing "length-wise" as regards stockings at a rapid rate. She is getting to know just how long her stockings should be—and to want them that way. A New York shop which caters to a smart trade carries stockings up to 36 inches long for extremely tall women. It sells 30 inch stockings in volume.

●

Color again—we simply cannot stay away from the subject—it keeps popping up all the time in connection with stockings! This month it is the new shade that Best & Co. have recently launched. They call it "malt," and it's a clear, soft tawny beige. When Best & Co. launch a shade they certainly do launch it—have a glance at their advertisement reproduced on this page, and in the window they used highly polished wine or beer kegs as a background for the stockings.

●



The two stockings sketched are from the Brown Durrell Company. One shows their new shadow clock—woven the same weight as the reinforcement of the stocking. The other has a lace mesh welt with white immunized yarn enclosing the lace pattern and a white picot edge. Both retail at $1.

New Rayon Fabrics and Finishes in 1932

BY JOHN A. SPOONER

Merchandising Director, The Viscose Company

WITH the acceptance in Paris fashion strongholds of rayon fabrics as suitable mediums for expressing the artistic capabilities of great French dressmakers, hte past year has brought forth more important developments in rayon and synthetic fabrics in this country and Europe than ever before.

An important trend which was developed during the year was the rise to popularity of the dull fabrics, sometimes called "chalkies." Meanwhile rayon fibres were being successfully combined with cottons and wool to produce novelty cloths of a type more often associated with woolly fabrics and cottony novelties than with pure rayon textures.

Another important phase of the vogue for synthetic materials was the rise in popularity of acetate fabrics made from cellulose acetate yarns such as Seraceta Strands of Fashion and others. These yarns, it was learned, combined so favorably with cotton and silk that weavers developed many new heavy sheers in plain and printed effects, sheer crepes with grainy surface and wooly texture and hand blocked effects. Shadow and invisible check effects and nubbed weaves in horizontal, vertical and diagonal patterns were created in heavy sheer fabrics. The popularity of these is expected to be continued during the coming spring and summer.

According to European and domestic sources of information, outstanding types of synthetic fabrics that have been developed during 1932 are:

Matelasses of all-acetate yarns, silk-and-acetate, or cotton and acetate yarn mixtures in a variety of patterns.

Novelty acetate jerseys for street, sport and evening wear.

Crinkled crepes and staple fabrics.

Corded fabrics using Bedford ribs in all-over striped and cross-bar patterns.

Heavy sheers in "sand" types, plain and printed, and in fancy types with novelty yarn decoration.

Rustic, woolly, and cottony weaves for sport, featuring ratine, eponge, heavy serges or corded twills in alpaca-like grounds.

In addition to the above named, taffeta staged a comeback and marked an important trend in the acetate field since it is one of the most successful of the fabrics produced with this yarn. Transparent velvets developed during the year will be carried over into spring fashions to be used largely for capelets, wraps and trimmings for evening dresses. Also there are novelty shirred transparent velvets with lustrous surface and dull velvets in ivory and pastel tints. These are expected to be high style notes for spring offerings.

In style fabrics, the most important characteristics of the new fabrics developed in the synthetic field were rough, dull, chalky, blistery, cloque and matelasses. Because these textures lend themselves most admirably to fabrics or synthetic yarn construction, the 1932 synthetic fabrics have scored both a style and a commercial success.

Right—This rough krevece crepe is the latest street dress. With neck high or low. Color combinations are black with white, navy with pink, navy with white, or blue with white. The rough crepe material is by bloomsburg Silk Mill, woven of Seraceta Strands of Fashion from The Viscose Company.

Left—Matelasse is in great demand this year for Southern resort wear. Here is Duplan's fine-blistered matelasse made of Seraceta of Fashion, the popular acetate yarn, in pure coral white and other soft pastel shades.

Adjustable Napper Roll Grinder

A new development in grinders has been announced recently to the trade by B. S. Roy & Son Co., Worcester, Mass., manufacturers of grinding machines.

This grinder is adjustable, making it possible to grind napper rolls of different lengths without any lost motion in the traverse of the grinding wheels.

Great economy is effected in the handling of the napper rolls. Two rolls are in operation at one time. While one roll is being surface ground, another roll is being side ground. The traverse of the wheels is obtained by a reversing gear clutch, mounted inside the end of the frame. The length of traverse of the grinding units is controlled by adjustable dogs set on a bar directly above the traverse screw. When the grinding wheels come in contact with the dog, the direction of traverse of the grinding wheels is instantly changed.

When the direction of the grinding wheels is changed, the napper roll being side ground is at the same instant reversed in direction. This allows the side grinding or disc wheels to follow the spiral of the wire as it is wound on the rolls. The life of the wire is prolonged and the fine point produced on the wire insures better finishing.

The grinder is furnished with or without a drive motor, within the frame. With a drive motor installed, the grinder is a complete unit ready to set up in any place in the mill, allowing grinding to be done at any time.

CLASSIFICATION OF SOUTHERN MILLS

In the table given below, an accurate tabulation of the spinning, weaving and knitting mills in the Southern States is shown, together with their equipment. The mills are grouped according to their equipment and product. Mills that spin only are grouped accordingly and the same is true of the mills that spin and weave, spin and knit, knit only and weave only. The table also gives the number of mills in each State, the number of spindles, looms and knitting machines, and the total figures, by States and for the whole South.

The convenient arrangement of the table clearly shows each division of the mills, together with their equipment. The information contained in the table is compiled from Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills, January 1, 1933.

STATE	SPINDLES						LOOMS				KNITTING MACHINES						TOTALS			
	Spin Only		Spin and Weave		Spin and Knit		Spin & Weave		Weave Only		Spin & Knit		Knit Only		Classified		Total	Total	Total	Total
	Mills	Spindles	Mills	Spindles	Mills	Spindles	Mills	Looms	Mills	Looms	Mills	K. M.	Mills	K. M.	C. K.	F. F.	Mills	Spindles	Looms	K. M.
Alabama	26	342,138	55	1,535,158	4	46,252	55	35,208	5	425	4	377	17	3,339	3,583	133	108	1,895,000	35,633	3,716
Arkansas	2	13,248	4	39,728	—	—	4	683	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	52,976	683	—
Georgia	34	622,658	94	2,689,920	8	70,144	94	58,051	8	684	8	2,768	35	6,320	9,028	60	186	3,382,722	58,735	9,088
Louisiana	—	—	2	83,276	—	—	2	3,147	—	—	—	—	3	775	775	—	5	83,276	3,147	775
Mississippi	2	25,584	12	186,420	1	5,000	12	5,173	1	90	1	400	4	377	750	27	20	217,004	5,263	777
North Carolina	189	2,647,194	144	3,548,704	11	223,780	144	87,402	43	5,113	11	2,213	159	26,349	27,285	1,277	576	6,369,982	92,515	28,562
Oklahoma	—	—	2	30,912	—	—	2	558	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	30,912	558	—
South Carolina	22	251,484	132	5,447,491	1	10,656	132	134,440	11	588	1	300	11	1,474	1,742	32	184	5,698,975	135,028	1,774
Tennessee	15	216,048	14	327,988	9	146,620	14	7,784	7	785	9	2,501	66	15,309	17,269	541	120	690,656	8,569	17,810
Texas	6	41,336	23	234,728	—	—	23	5,698	—	—	—	—	3	234	214	20	32	276,064	5,698	234
Virginia	3	28,688	19	701,490	2	21,942	19	19,701	17	2,762	2	134	21	4,647	4,688	93	67	732,488	22,463	4,781
Totals	299	4,188,378	501	14,825,815	36	524,394	501	357,845	92	10,447	36	8,693	319	58,724	65,334	2,183	1,306	19,430,055	368,292	67,517

Note:

Alabama—One mill spins, weaves and knits and one mill weaves and knits.
Georgia—One mill spins, weaves and knits.
North Carolina—Three mills spin, weave and knits.
South Carolina—One mill spins, weaves and knits, one mill weaves and knits.
Virginia—One mill spins, weaves and knits.

The total number of mills includes plants, such as dyeing and finishing plants, braiding mills, etc., the equipment of which is not listed above.

PERSONAL NEWS

A. D. Elliott, formerly of Fayette, Ala., has become superintendent of the Trion Company, Trion, Ga.

J. B. Reeves, vice-president of the Dilling Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., has returned from a business trip to New York. He was accompanied by Booth Gillispie, superintendent of the weaving mill.

Daniel E. Rhyne, prominent mill executive of Lincolnton, N. C., who has been seriously ill, is reported as being somewhat improved at the time of going to press.

J. S. Verlenden, of Philadelphia, who has been president Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company, of Chattanooga, Tenn., has given up that position, but will continue as chairman of the board.

Thomas H. McKinney, who has been vice-chairman and general manager of the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., has been elected president of the company. Sales offices of the company will be moved from Philadelphia to Chattanooga.

R. C. Thatcher has been promoted from assistant general manager to vice-president in charge of manufacturing at the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

S. L. McCracken, who for the past several years was superintendent of the Hart and Fountain Mills, Tarboro, N. C., is now located on his farm near Rockingham, N. C.

John C. Robertson and T. D. Ainslee, of the R. & H. Chemical Department of the Du Pont Company, recently spoke on "Peroxide Bleaching of Cotton" before the Clemson College Textile School. After the address, an informal discussion on the subject was held, the students showing much interest in the process of peroxide bleaching.

V. M. Montgomery, who has served as president and treasurer of the Pacolet Mills, at Spartanburg and New Holland, Ga., for the past 51 years, has tendered his resignation as treasurer. He will continue as president. It is understood that Mr. Montgomery, on account of his health, prefers to be less active in the affairs of the mills and therefore asked to be relieved of his duties as treasurer. He is known as one of the most prominent and successful mill executives in the South.

David W. Anderson, for many years assistant to Mr. Montgomery and plant manager of the New Holland mill, has been promoted to treasurer of the company.

Pardue With Quaker Chemical Products Corp.

W. A. Pardue, of High Point, N. C., has joined the technical sales force of the Quaker Chemical Products Corporation, of Conshohocken, Pa. Mr. Pardue will be district manager in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina and will make his headquarters at 1202 North Main street, High Point.

Mr. Pardue is a graduate of Clemson and North Carolina State College, where he studied textile chemistry. For the past six years he has been connected with several of the largest cotton bleaching and finishing plants throughout the South. Mr. Pardue will specialize in the application of a new line of water white soluble oils, advanced cotton softeners and a new development for throwing rayon crepe.

WHO'S WHO
AMONG TEXTILE SALESMEN

Robert D. Howerton

Robert D. Howerton, of Charlotte, Southern salesman for Smith, Drum & Co., was born at Charlotte in 1901 and was educated at Washington and Lee University.

Robert D. Howerton

After service as instructor at Staunton Military Academy for one year he became assistant dyer at the Stonecutter Mills, Spindale, N. C., and after that was demonstrator of the National Aniline & Chemical Co. for four years. He left that work to become dyer for the Durham Hosiery Mills but after a year returned to the road as technical representative for the Celanese Corp. He has been salesman for Smith, Drum & Co. for about three years.

Robt. Howerton is married and has two children. He has a large acquaintance among the colored goods mills of the South and is very highly regarded.

G. C. Wilson

G. C. Wilson, industrial representative of the Sinclair Refining Company, was born at Belton, S. C., in 1903. He learned cotton manufacturing work by working as a laborer at the Chiquola Manufacturing Company, Honea Path, S. C., and his first experience in his present work of lubrication engineer was as an oiler in cotton mill. Experience with weave room machinery and its operation was secured from two years spent in the weave room of the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company.

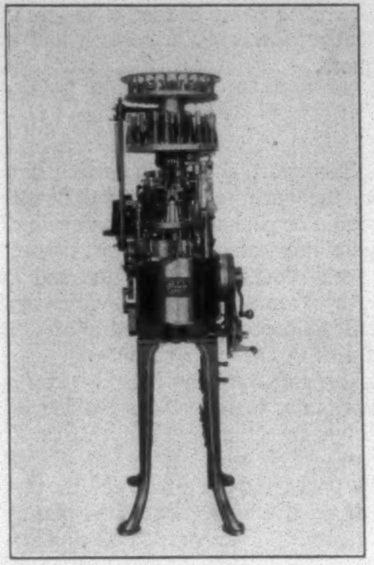
G. C. Wilson

He completed a textile engineering course at Clemson College, during which he made U. S. Government textile tests from opening room to finished product.

In his present position he has made many lubricating surveys for cotton mills that have proven of real value in increasing the efficiency of their lubricants.

Standard Trump True-Wrap Machine

The Standard-Trump Bros. Machine Co., Inc., has developed and built a new true-wrap machine, their Standard 80-wrap machine. This machine can produce any style of wrap hose containing vertical lines, where the verical lines are to be either adjacent or only a few needles apart—or any type of broken vertical line with the same characteristics; or any type of all-over pattern where the figures are to be close together—and any type of pattern which requires a number of colors. This machine can also produce a style of clock which is a panel type, where the majority of the entire panel is wrapped and the clock itself is really a resultant clock—that is, the figure of the clock shows as the body of the stocking—the wrap part being the outline for this clock. In this way, the long float is eliminated. Another advantage of this style of clock is that it can be shaded vertically, running from a white to a black through all the different shades of gray or other colors.



Other advantages claimed of the machine is that all pattern mechanism is in the front for accessibility and wrap head can be put back for clear view of the fabric. With wrap head back, it can be run as a plain machine. Wrap yarns are knit without tensions. The half-soles as produced on this machine are suitable for sportswear, streetwear or dresswear—and what the consumer's requirements are, they can be met in an attractive and appropriate design as the machine's versatility gives style leadership.

Goodyear Belts for Textile Mills

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. is specializing in the production of a number of lines of belting of particular interest to textile mills.

Their Compass (Cord) Endless Belt is now being used in a large number of mills and other manufacturing plants. It is claimed to be one of the most nearly stretchless belts made. It is endless, made of cords laid side by side, bound with rubber and enclosed in a fabric that is double on the pulley side. The makers point out that the cord carries the tension, the cover takes the wear, making for extremely long service. These belts are particularly suitable for individual motor drives on vertical openers, pickers and twisters.

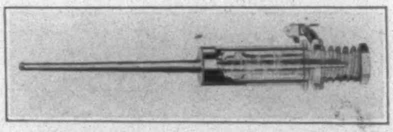
For service on cards, frames, slubbers, spoolers, looms, slashers, Goodyear makes the Thor line of seamless belts that are now widely used in textile mills.

Goodyear is also producing the Multiple V-Belt drives that are of unusual interest. Among other features of these belts, the company states that they are designed so that the load is carried entirely by a layer of large, high-tensile, low-stretch cords. These load-carrying cords are placed in the section of the belt that is neither under the tension or compression imposed by flexure. As a result, the full strength of the cords is available for carrying the load. Each cord in the load-carrying core of the belt carries an equal share of the load—just as each belt in the multiple drive carries an equal share of the load. The sections of extreme tension and compression, above and below the neutral section, are made of a high-quality rubber stock that elastically yields to the forces of tension and compression and does not resist them.

The surface wear is taken by a fabric envelope with the weave on the bias. The fabric envelope, having high elasticity, carries no tension but allows it to fall on the load-carrying cord center of the belt.

Improved "Ball Top" Spindle

The Atwood Machine Company, Stonington, Conn., announces improvements in its well-known "Ball Top" Spindle. A new patented step provides a maximum reserve supply of oil. It would require many months of absolute neglect before the spindles could run dry. The "Ball Top" blade combines strength, hardness, toughness and elasticity. It runs true and stays straight under the most severe conditions.



Improvements in Cloth Room Machienry

The Curtis & Marble Machine Co., during the past year, reports decided improvements in cloth room machinery. On the Type C Shearing Machine for removing threads from the face, back and selvage of the goods, they now use an electric automatic attachment for allowing seams to go through the machine. For tipping the rests, the General Electric thrustor is used. This attachment not only protects the goods at the seams, but also prevents holes being cut in the goods from "gouts," and protects the cutting parts from any foreign matter in the goods. All the working parts are also equipped with ball or roller bearings.

The No. 25 Railway Sewing and Rolling Machine is now equipped with ball bearings on all the rolls. The frames have been lengthened to allow a larger roll to be made, and the old type noisy gearing to drive the rolling up drums has been replaced with a silent chain drive. The sewing machine head is now motor driven, which does away with the old type round belt which was forever slipping and breaking.

The new type compressed air operated folder is an improvement over the old type folder with springs. The compressed air not only raises and lowers the table with no effort on the part of the operator, but it also keeps the proper amount of tension under the jaws during the folding operation.

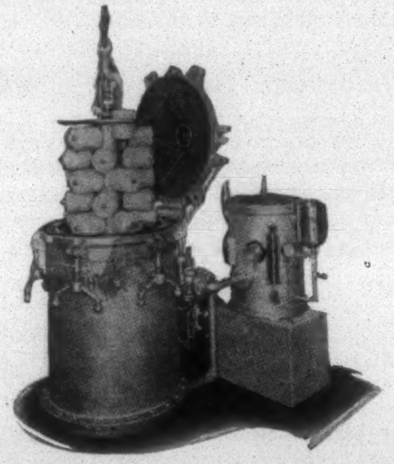
Butterworth Offers New Machine

H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co. cite two important new machines they brought out last year.

The Ultra package dyeing machine is a new development in machines used in package dyeing of yarns on tubes or beams. With this new machine the dyeing can be done either from the inside out or the outside in.

The standard type of dyeing kier has been entirely redesigned so that now an even pressure current is distributed over the whole length of the kier, and the packages or beams are subjected to a constant spray of dye liquid which attacks the material gently from all sides—uneven dyeing is entirely eliminated.

The dyeing kier consists of four major parts, i. e., an inner perforated cylinder, an outside solid cylinder, the bottom part, and the cover, which latter is also provided with a handy sampling device to enable one to take a sample of the material to be dyed at any time without first opening the lid or cover of the machine. If desirable, these four kier parts can be shipped separately to be assembled on the job where the machine is to be used.



Butterworth Ultra Package and Beam Dyeing Machine—50 lb. unit.

Some of the many advantages claimed for the Ultra package dyeing machine are:

The rapidness of the flow of the dye liquor, especially from outside in, guarantees a thorough leveling-up of the dyeing.

The unusual distribution of the dye liquors over the entire length of the material carriers by a double-acting connection with the dye pump is an important factor in obtaining good dyeing results.

The ingenious design of the by-tank, which is of air tight construction, makes the Ultra dyeing machine especially adaptable for the dyeing of algol, vat, indanthrene and naphthol as well as for general use in the dyeing of all direct and sulphur colors.

The Ultra machine has the great advantage of a dyestuff agitator, which is installed inside of the by-tank, which device guarantees thorough mixture of the dyestuffs before entering the dye-kier itself.

No dye liquor enters the dye kier directly, but only indirectly through the by-tank, and not before it has been first thoroughly mixed by the dyestuff agitator.

The great flexibility of the Ultra equipment, because only special carriers have to be furnished for the dyeing and finishing of cops, yarn packages, beams, raw stock, mentioned forms of yarn and yarn packages to be processed.

The loading and unloading of the various apparatus is conveniently done by an overhead running hoist or crane.

The unique design of the dye kier itself, having a double mantle, the inside of which is perforated over the entire length of the dye kier, guarantees absolutely level and even dyeings. (Patent pending.)

The non-clogging pump of special design, in connection with a by-tank, guarantees a smooth and even flow of the dye liquors.

The unique dye feed arrangement by which the dye liquids are thoroughly screened before entering the dye kier.

The simplified warp dyeing on section beams is so arranged that the yarn can be wound directly from the spinning bobbin or package on to the dyeing beam.

Lowest possible steam consumption. Once the temperature has been brought up to its desired degree, same will remain there almost during the entire dyeing process.

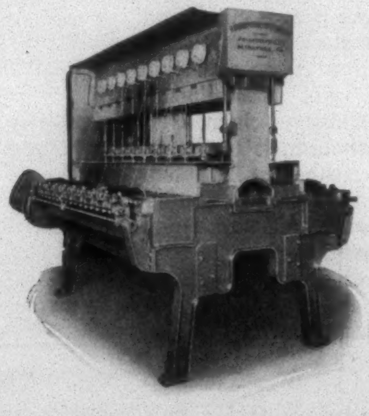
Greatest flexible production possibilities, from 25 lbs. up to 3,600 lbs. in one color shade.

Most durable construction of the dye kier and by-tank, made of mechanite metal which, besides its durability, offers much less corrosion possibilities than ordinary cast iron.

The Ultra package dyeing machine by the vertical arrangement of the dyeing apparatus, as well as of the pre- and after treatment machines, saves much space in the installation.

RAYON POT SPINNING MACHINE

A new pot spinning machine has been developed by H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co. The traverse action of the new machine is five times faster than any rayon spinning machine heretofore on the market.



Butterworth Rayon Pot Spinning Machine

The speeding up of the traverse action is accomplished by a special design of caming which eliminates all crank motions and torque usually found in rayon spinning machines. Any number of strokes—from 15 to 100 strokes per minute—is possible.

Application for several patents covering the new feature of the machine have been filed.

The traverse stroke can also be set to give an open basket weave of any weave desired, such as a helix angle. This in turn permits faster treatment of the rayon cake such as acid working, de-sulphuring, bleaching, scouring and soaping, which results in a saving of time

(*Continued on Page* 34)

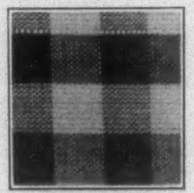
THE COTTON FABRIC STYLIST

A PAGE DEVOTED TO HIS PROBLEMS

by Harwood

Since the revival of interest in cottons — speaking from the viewpoint of fashions—ginghams have always been one of the smartest of weaves. Just as soon as one clever way of using them becomes a bit hackneyed, Mainbocher in Paris, or Best & Co. in New York, discovers new ways of employing this practical and colorful type of texture. We have had gingham day and evening dresses, gingham hats, sunshades, pajamas and bathing suits—and next summer we shall go right on having them. As far removed as is conceivable from the "Sunbonnet Sue" type of thing are the gingham garments of 1933, and the day is long past when a gingham is just a gingham.

Gingham No Longer Just Gingham



Tissue gingham from Galey and Lord

We show, for instance, on this page a new tissue gingham. It is almost as sheer as organdie. The sample illustrated is in a very smart combination of brown, white and tangerine, with an occasional fine white cord running through it.

Fred Butterfield & Co. have done some very nice things in corded ginghams—as, for instance, the Scotch plaid shown on the figure. This comes in several clans—the one illustrated combining bright red, soft green, white and black, with an occasional yellow line. The combination of light navy, yellow and white with a line of red, in this same series, is also very attractive. The cord is always white. Corded ginghams are shown by this house in cross-bars, block designs and several simple two-tone plaids on white. The tiny plain pin-check gingham illustrated is a Butterfield fabric. In this year of grace nothing could be smarter than the brown and white, black and white and blue and white of this simple series.

Wimbledon Madras tailors beautifully

Ginghams are still very fashionable

Ginghams Go Modern

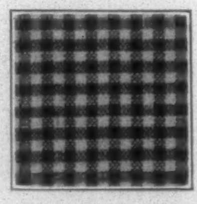
Generally speaking, the ginghams of this season are remarkable for their very live colorings. Sometimes the combinations are very dashing and modern in effect, as, for instance, bright blue, white, bright green and a strong yellow beige.

For the tailored type of cotton dress, manufacturers, shops and women wearers like nothing better than madras. It shows good cut and workmanship to great advantage and when properly handled has a neat sort of chic all its own. The Wimbledon corded madras, from the Fuller Fabrics Corporation, illustrated, is a good example of what one will see well-dressed women wearing this summer.

Broadcloths are still very much in the style picture. They include stripes, plaids, gingham and other checks and a variety of print effects.

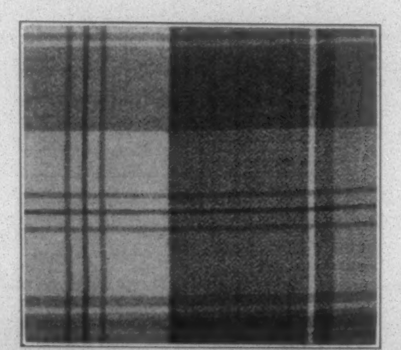
In The Style Picture

Cottons now being high style, follow closely the general tendencies of fashion and so crepe weaves are much in demand. This applies to sheer, medium and very heavy qualities. Some of them are exceedingly wool-like in appearance, and are dyed in the popular wool shades. The test of desirability in this weave is—whatever media it is worked out in—will or will it not stretch. In many of the new cotton crepes, this difficulty has been almost entirely eliminated.



A pin check gingham from Fred Butterfield

In a class by itself is the new cotton sand crepe from Galey and Lord. In addition to its smart appearance, this fabric has a most agreeable wool-like touch. It is illustrated on this page in a striking red, green, blue, brown and white plaid.



Cotton Sand Crepe from Galey and Lord

SOUTHERN
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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Our Annual Review

Clark's Annual Spindle Increase List shows the smallest increase of any year since we began the publication of Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills.

The increase of 40,482 is not a net increase but only a tabulation of the increase of those mills which have shown increase.

One mill at Athens, Ga., which was dismantled, had almost as many spindles as the total of the increase list, and the Maginnis Mills at New Orleans, with approximately the same number of spindles as the increase, has gone out of business.

The year 1932 showed for the first time in history an actual decline in the number of Southern spindles and our list is merely a tabulation of the increases made by individual mills.

The record of Southern spindle increases by years has been:

1912	803,882
1913	435,300
1914	329,410
1915	340,886
1916	619,682
1917	546,168
1918	319,546
1919	425,844
1920	663,446
1921	298,328
1922	285,868
1923	730,812
1924	400,848
1925	530,396
1926	343,800
1927	565,500
1928	331,692
1929	419,790
1930	150,688
1931	139,076
1932	40,482

The 1932 spindle increase by States was as follows:

Alabama	5,780
Georgia	10,504
Louisiana	6,000
North Carolina	9,076
South Carolina	6,122
Tennessee	3,000
Total	40,482

The increase in looms made a much better showing due very largely to the fact that many were installed for the weaving of silk or rayon goods.

The increase by States was as follows:

Alabama	306
Georgia	1,146
Louisiana	977
Mississippi	84
North Carolina	824
South Carolina	233
Texas	2
Virginia	277
Total	3,849

As the manufacture of full-fashioned hosiery has made much progress in the South and full-fashioned machines are distinctly different from circular knit machines, we are this year tabulating them separately.

The increase in circular knit machines, during 1932, by States was as follows:

Alabama	331
Georgia	200
Louisiana	32
Mississippi	15
North Carolina	997
Tennessee	474
Virginia	20
Total	2,069

The increase in full-fashioned machines by States was as follows:

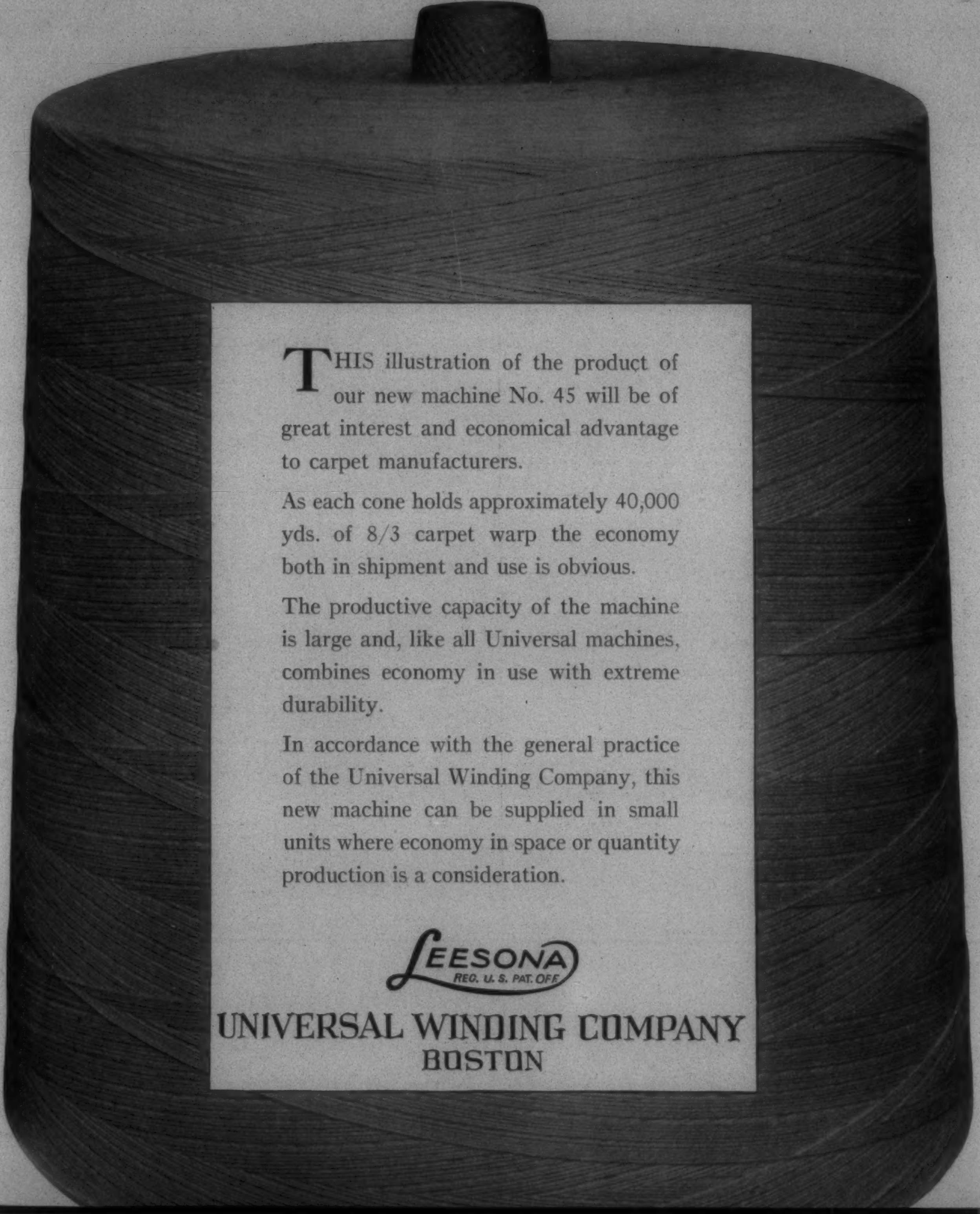
Alabama	32
Mississippi	3
North Carolina	133
South Carolina	17
Tennessee	103
Total	288

Equalization Fee

Speaking before the Kiwanis Club of Charlotte last Thursday, Julius V. Hoffman, Professor of Forestry at N. C. State College, said "in 1931 over 7,000 cords of wood was cut in North Carolina for wood pulp purposes but this year there will be none because wood pulp products can be purchased from Czechoslovakia, Sweden

(*Continued on Page* 31)

CARPET WARP



THIS illustration of the product of our new machine No. 45 will be of great interest and economical advantage to carpet manufacturers.

As each cone holds approximately 40,000 yds. of 8/3 carpet warp the economy both in shipment and use is obvious.

The productive capacity of the machine is large and, like all Universal machines, combines economy in use with extreme durability.

In accordance with the general practice of the Universal Winding Company, this new machine can be supplied in small units where economy in space or quantity production is a consideration.

LEESONA
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY
BOSTON

UNIVERSAL WINDERS

For Sale—The Machinery Listed Below

AT THE

Newmarket Manufacturing Company

NEWMARKET, N. H.

WEAVE ROOM

102 Draper Looms, 54″ and 56″, with 16 harness dobbies, large battery, 10″ cloth roll, 59″ reed, 56″ cloth roll, belt driven high double arch.
116 Draper Dobby 42″ Looms, 45½″ reed space, 41½″ cloth roll, 16 harness dobby, small battery, Roper let-off.
109 Draper Cam Looms, 42″, 45½″ reed space, 43″ cloth roll, 4-bank Draper stop motions.
6 Draper Looms, 54″ No dobbies, 5-bank warp stop motions, large battery, 10″ silk cloth roll, 56″ long, 59″ reed space, belt drive, midget feelers.
22 Stafford 1x1 Box Looms, 56″, 62½″ reed space, 57″ cloth roll, 20 harness heavy duty dobbies, single action dobby, Roper let-off, Regan 4-bank stop motions.
200 New Large Size Draper batteries and all parts for Draper Looms up to 58½″ Reed space.
75 Handkerchief motions for 20 and 25 harness dobbies.

OPENING ROOM

1 Howard & Bullough Vertical Opener, Spiral gear drive, belt driven, 1926.
1 Whitin C. O. B. Machine, 16 sections, complete with fan, 1926.
1 Howard & Bullough Accorington 1924-6 single process 45″ Picker, complete with Hopper Feeder, 1 large Buckley Beater in first section, 1 large Buckley in second section, 1 blade beater in three sections (3 beater single process picker).

CARD ROOM

2 Cook Vacuum System complete with Worthington Feather Valve Compressors 21″ x 9″.

ROVING

5 Woonsocket 9x4½″, 7″ gauge, serial No. 13,850 or higher, 102 sp. each, ball bearing, front roll, chain drive, 3 right and 4 left hand (1924).
1 Woonsocket 12 and 6 Slubber, 60 spindles, 1922, chain drive.
1 Woonsocket 12 and 6 Slubber, 80 spindles, 1922, chain drive.

WINDERS

1 Foster Doubler, No. 25 Double 421, 1—80 spindles.

SPOOLERS

1 Saco-Lowell 5″ gauge, 160 spindles, 1922, serial No. 2445-7 bobbins trough carrier.

TWISTERS

1 Fales & Jenks Wet Twister, 3½″ ga., 1¾″ ring, brass trough, intermedtant motions, single line brass roll, 232 sp., tape drive, 1922.

WARP PREPARATION

13 Entwistle Warpers, 54″ beams, equipped with electrical stop motions.
2 Yardage Measuring machines.
2 Draper Warpers with ball warping attachments.
2 Cloth Rolling machines, Curtis & Marble, 45″, ser. No. 123 and 525.
1 Special Cloth rolling machine, Curtis & Marble with expander, Ser. 320.
10 Entwistle Yardage Clocks.
1 Stationary Barber-Colman Warp tying-in machine, No. 190, size 5-E, all electric equipped, including electric generator, perfect mechanical condition
2 Silk Beamers, T. C. Entwistle.
1 Selvage Spool Beamer, Special (no name).
1 Easton & Burnham Cole Brothers Banding machine.
1 Portable Sewing Machine (Singer).

CLOTH ROOM

1 Slasher Finger Gauge Immersion Thermometer (Powers).
2 Mercury Gauge Thermometers.
15 Cloth Table Trucks, different sizes.
2 Railway Sewing Machines, Curtis & Marble, Singer head, 56″ goods, adjustable, belt drive, stationary, and one adjustable to 52″.
1 61″ Cloth Folder, Curtis & Marble.
1 42″ " " "
2 54″ " " "
9 Cloth Inspecting Tables, Curtis & Marble, 52″, equipped with 3 brushes and reversing motions.
11 Cloth table trucks.
1 Large Cloth inspecting table, 15′ long, 40″ wide.

SILK ROOM—WINDING AND WARPING

300 Porcelain Guides, new for Winders.
1 Small Air compressor with tank and gauge, motor and switch cut-out complete.
1 Immersion Thermometer Tycos.
2 No. 50 Universal Winders, Serial about 40,000 (Franklin Process).
1 Large Lot Universal Parts.
10 Hand Drawing-in Stands.

SMALL SILK ROOM

1 Beamer, Entwistle, with adjustable comb hand control.
100 Heads, Comins Sectional Type American Moistening Co. Humidifier Sys.
1 Hot Air Silk and Rayon Slasher with 5 coils, 5 sections, 62″ front roll, belt drive, 9 beam creels, complete with fans.
1 Small Hand Baler.

SUPPLIES

1 Lot 1¾″ rings, No. 1 Flange with cast iron holders.
1 ¼″ rings, No. 1 Flange with both cast iron and plate holders.
1 Lot 1⅛″ rings with cast iron and plate holders, No. 1 Flange.
2 Spinning Frames parts, Casablancas long draft parts and rolls, 3¼″ Ga.
10 Entwistle Yardage Clocks.
1 Lot Spinning rolls, 3¼″ gauge, covered and uncovered.
1 Lot Steel and Wooden cloth rolls, all sizes.
1 Lot large size Draper Batteries.
9 Lots Draper Arches.
1 Lot harness Sheaves.
1 Small Fairbanks scale on wheels.
25,000 12 x 6 Bobbins
50,000 9 x 4½ "
200,000 7 x 3½ "
200,000 6 x 3 "
1 Lot Narrow fabric reeds.
2 Flat Top Black Enamel Cloth Inspecting Tables, 46x54.
2 " " " " " " " 84x60.
Quiller bobbins, all sizes.
1,000,000 Paper Quills.
100 Steel and Fibre Trucks.
20,000 Twister Bobbins.
Machine Shop.
Carpenter Shop.

PICKER ROOM MACHINERY

1 M. & B. Breaker Picker, 40″ Automatic Feed, 1—30″ Porcupine, 1—2 blade 18″ Beater, 1903.
2 H. & B. Finisher Pickers, 40″, 1—2 blade 18″ beaters, 1903.
1 H. & B. Intermediate Picker, 40″, 1—2 blade 18″ beater, 1903.
1 Kitson Thread Extractor.
50 Lap Rods.
10 H. & B. Rev. Flat Cards, 40″, 10″ coilers, 1903.
1 H. & B. Rev. Flat Cards, 40″, 10″ coilers, 1906.
3 H. & B. Rev. Flat Cards, 40″, 10″ coilers, 1908.
6 H. & B. Rev. Flat Cards, 40″, 10″ coilers, 1913.
Clothing in perfect condition.

SLUBBERS

2 Whitin Slubbers, 12 x 6 x 72 spindles, No. 3129, and No. 3128, 10″ space, 1¼″ x 1″ x 1″, 1918, 144 spindles.

INTERMEDIATES

4 Whitin Intermediates, 9x4½″ x 144 spindles, 7″ space, No. 3107, No. 3108, No. 3109, and No. 3110, 1918, 456 spindles.

ROVING FRAMES

5 Prov. Machine Co. Roving Frames, 7x3½ x 160 spindles, 1907.
2 Prov. Machine Co. Roving Frames, 7x3½ x 168 spindles, 1909.
4 Whitin Roving Frames, 7x3½ x 136 spindles, No. 1001, No. 1002, No. 1003, No. 1004, 1913, 544 spindles.
3 Whitin Roving Frames, 7x3½ x 160 spindles, No. 841, No. 842, and No. 840, 1913, 480 spindles.
1 Whitin Roving Frame, 7x3½ x 160 spindles, No. 3153, 1918.

TWISTERS

2 H. & B. Ring Twisters, 360 spindles each, 2¾″ gauge, 10 H.P. Westinghouse motor, 60 cycle, 3-phase, 550-volt, 1750 R.P.M. Whitin Chain drive.

SPINNING

10 Whitin Spinning Frames, 240 spindles each, 2¾″ ga., 1908 (2400 spindles). Band drive.
18 Whitin Spinning Frames, 228 spindles, 3¼″ gauge, 1¾″ No. 1 flange ring, tape drive, steel plate holders, rails bored for 2⅛″ metal thread boards, roll 1″—⅞″ x ⅞″ separators, 1920. (Excellent condition.)

MISCELLANEOUS

4 Tons Shafting, hangers and pulleys, estimated weight.
28 Luther 54″ Yarn Reels, 3 T.
17 Easton & Burnham Skein Winders, 48 spindles each, 6 T.

DYEHOUSE EQUIPMENT

1 Tolhurst Extractor, 48″ belt drive, No. 3420, 700 R.P.M. arranged for belt drive direct to 7½ H.P., 220-volt, 60 cycles, 3-phase, 720 R.P.M. Westinghouse motors complete with switches and rheostat.
2 Allen Boiling-out Kiers, 3500 lb. capacity with superheater motor driven pumps and chain hoists used for boiling out skeins.
1 Continuous Philadelphia Proctor Dryer, 8′ 6″ wide, 90′ long with 3 fans, motor driven, feeding end of chain on floor below.
2 1 H.P. Westinghouse Motors, 220-volt, Driving fans in wall.
2 2 H.P. Westinghouse Motors, 220-volt, with switches driving pumps on kiers.
1 7½ H.P. Westinghouse Motor, 220-volt, 870 R.P.M. with Starter, driving skein yarn dryer.

MISCELLANEOUS

1 Fire Pump, capacity, 750 gallons per minute.
1 Lot Selvage motions for Jacquards.
6,000 Shuttles, Draper & Shambow, all different sizes.
A large quantity of new parts and castings for Draper, Crompton & Knowles, and Stafford Looms.
2 Lyon Bobbin Strippers.
1 Small Tolhurst Extractor, 30″.
Approximately 20,000 Silk and Cotton Pitch Back Reeds.
150 16 Harness Double index dobbies.

PUMPS

Blake & Knowles Pump Works (American Moistening Company)
3 Plunger Pump, belt drive, 8″ stroke, 5″ plunger.
2 Plunger Pump, belt drive, size 5″ plunger, 8″ stroke.
No. K182437—D62703.
3 Plunger Pump, belt drive, size 5″ plunger, 8″ stroke.
3 Plunger Pump, belt drive, size 4½″ plunger, 6″ stroke.
2 Plunger Pump, belt drive, size 5″ plunger, 6″ stroke.
3 Plunger Pump, belt drive, size 4″ plunger, 4″ stroke.

C. H. WHEELER MFG. CO.

CONDENSER PUMP

No. 14 Rotrex, No. 14085, size 14″ x 28″.
Condenser, No. 18072, size 40″ x 10″.
Upright Steam Engine, size 6″ x 6″, No. 14095, with Condenser Pump. (Wheeler Mfg. Co.)

STEAM PUMPS

Boiler Feed Pump, steam end 8″ x 10″, water end 5″ x 10″.
Deane Steam Pump, boiler feed pump, size 4½″ x 2¾″, No. 71299.

WORTHINGTON VACUUM PUMPS

1 Vacuum Pump, Ludlow feather valve, size 21″ x 9″, No. L26650.
1 Vacuum Pump, Ludlow feather valve, size 21″ x 9″, No. L26651.

COOK COMPANY

Patent vacuum. Card Stripper. 2 Strippers.

MOTORS

3—150 H.P.—squirrel cape	600	R.P.M.
1—150 H.P.—slip ring	580	"
2—150 H.P.—squirrel cage	690	"
3—150 H.P.—slip ring	720	"
8—100 H.P.—slip ring	720	"
1—100 H.P.—squirrel cage	900	"
1—100 H.P.—slip ring	695	"
1— 75 H.P.—slip ring	700	"
1— 75 H.P.—slip ring	900	"
2— 75 H.P.—squirrel cage	870	"
2— 60 H.P.—squirrel cage	900	"
1— 50 H.P.—squirrel cage	1800	"
1— 30 H.P.—squirrel cage	860	"
1— 20 H.P.—squirrel cage	1200	"
1— 20 H.P.—squirrel cage	900	"
65—7½ H.P.—squirrel cage	1200	"

These motors are 550-volt, 3-phase, 60 cycles, and have starting equipment to go with them.

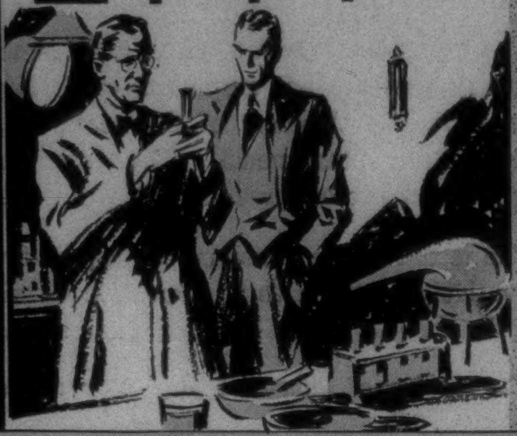
ALL OF THE ABOVE EQUIPMENT IN GOOD CONDITION. NO REASONABLE OFFER WILL BE REFUSED.

SAM MENCOFF COMPANY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

QUALITY

GRASSELLI FORMIC ACID . . .



85% and 90% Commercial

INVESTIGATE the several unique properties of this high grade product for critical textile operations.

Formic Acid gives some results not obtainable with other exhaust agents.

Formic is both an acid and an aldehyde.

In the matter of colors, for instance, many mills are obtaining more brilliant shades by using Formic Acid with many of the dyestuffs.

FOUNDED 1839
GRASSELLI
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Other Grasselli Chemicals For Textile Manufacturers

Acetic Acid
Acetate of Soda
Acetate of Lead
Alums, U. S. P.
Aqua Ammonia
Barium Chloride
Bi-Chromate of Soda
Bi-Sulphate of Soda
Bi-Sulphite of Soda
Carbonate of Soda
Caustic Soda, Solid and Flake
Chloride of Lime
Chloride of Zinc
Epsom Salts
Glauber's Salt
Lactic Acid
Muriatic Acid
Nitric Acid
Oxalic Acid
Phosphate of Soda
Silicate of Soda
Sulphate of Alumina
Sulphate of Soda, Anhydrous
Sulphite of Soda
Sulphide of Soda
Sulphuric Acid
Tri-Sodium Phosphate

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GRASSELLI GRADE

A Standard Held High for 94 Years

Opportunities In Piedmont Carolinas

The cities, towns and counties in Piedmont Carolinas today offer opportunities in industry that are not surpassed—probably not equalled—anywhere in America. The industrial development of this section during the past three decades has been nothing less than phenomenal. There is no reason why it should not be even greater during the next two or three decades.

The record of the Carolinas during the first 30 years of the present century may conservatively be taken as an indication of what is going to happen in this section during the next 10, 20 or 30 years. Here are some high spots in this 30-year record:

The number of industrial wage earners increased from 118,705 to more than 350,000.

Wages paid annually increased from $23,324,330 to approximately $235,000,000.

The number of cotton textile factories increased from 257 to 695; the number of furniture plants from 69 to 146; the number of knit goods plants from 30 to 139.

The value of manufactured products increased from $153,668,394 to more than $1,500,000,000.

Bank clearings increased from less than $100,000,000 to more than $1,550,000,000.

That this development has continued even under business conditions that have prevailed during 1930 and 1931 and until recently is demonstrated by the fact that 134 new industrial plants were located in Piedmont Carolinas during 1931, including food and feed mills, hosiery, furniture, garment, silk and damask factories, medical and chemical plants, granite quarries, etc.; and more than 40 new industries were established during 1932.

There are countless opportunities in Piedmont Carolinas today for textile plants, especially textile specialty and novelty plants, manufacturers of woolen goods, garment factories, and in various other specialized textile lines.

We have a booklet, "Piedmont Carolinas, Where Wealth Awaits You," which we shall be delighted to send to anyone interested in the industrial opportunities that are offered in the Carolinas.

Address:

DUKE POWER COMPANY
Industrial Department
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

and other countries at a price so low that it does not pay to manufacture in this country."

He went on to explain that due to depreciated currency Czechoslovakia could manufacture wood pulp products and sell them to us for gold dollars so that their labor only represented 3 cents per day.

The Japanese are landing 60 watt electric bulbs in America, including profit, at $3.12 per hundred, whereas it is said to cost the General Electric Company $3.72 to manufacture the same bulbs. It is stated that 79,000,000 Japanese bulbs have come in since January, 1932.

Men who cut the 7,000 cords of North Carolina wood for pulp in 1931 are idle when they need wages and are therefore unable to buy the cotton goods which would keep cotton mill labor employed.

Had not Japanese been able to import the 79,000,000 electric light bulbs many men in America would have been busy making them and such men would have been buying clothing and cotton goods.

Jas. A. Farrell, former president of the U. S. Steel Corporation, recently said:

> Stabilized currency is one of the greatest needs of the world, and these countries won't stabilize as long as they can get in the market the way they do.
>
> These countries are having the time of their lives in flooding the United States with depreciated-currency goods.

There is one way to stop these imports of foreign goods and that is to put on an equalization fee which will be equivalent to the depreciation of the currency in the country from which the imports come.

If the currency of Czechoslovakia is depreciated 30 per cent, there should be a special 30 per cent import tax or equalization fee in addition to the regular tariff upon the articles imported.

When the currency of Czechoslovakia is only 20 per cent depreciated the equalization fee should be reduced to that per cent.

A man who is well informed upon international affairs predicts that, if equalization fees are established and foreign countries can no longer take advantage of depreciated currency, most of them will, within six months, return to the gold standard.

Scrip Money

The use of "scrip" money, of the self liquidating type, seems to be extending over the United States and there are reports of its adoption by many communities.

The plan is for the city or community to issue "scrip" in denominations of one dollar or more, to be used in payment of public work, each handler of the scrip pasting a stamp of two or three cents on the back until enough stamps have been pasted to equal the face value of the scrip when the city redeems it in legal money. The city sells the stamps, so the plan is without cost to the municipality.

Most creditors are willing to accept 98 cents on the dollar from their debtors and that is what they get when they accept the "scrip" dollar and attach a two-cent city stamp.

As these dollars pass from one person to another they must go through fifty hands before being cashed and that means that $1.00 is paid on fifty accounts.

As an illustration of the effect of passing scrip money around, we quote from *Time* the following story:

> An actor, registering at the hotel, gave the clerk a $100 bill, asking him to take care of it. A rent bill for $100 coming in, the clerk, instead of paying with small currency from his till, paid it with the $100 bill. The recipient paid it out in satisfaction of a $100 bill from his lawyer. The lawyer, in turn, paid it to his doctor. The doctor, in turn, to a merchant to whom he was indebted. The merchant had been living at the hotel and, finding that his bill amounted to just $100, repaid it at the desk. That night the actor, returning to the hotel, demanded his $100, which was handed to him.
>
> Turning to some friends, he said, "I thought I would play a joke on this hotel clerk. He has been carefully saving this stage money," and therewith he lighted a cigar with the counterfeit bill. Notwithstanding its worthlessness, the bill had been the means of paying five debts.

We do not think much of fiat or unsound currency plans but if "scrip" money is confined to the community in which it is issued and will, by passing from hand to hand, wipe out the indebtedness of many individuals it may be worth while.

Sing Sing Industries

A recent report issued relative to Sing Sing Prison in New York State says:

> The prison industries—hosiery, mittens, shirts, vests, trousers, shoes, sheet metal and knitwear, among others—ended the fiscal year of 1932 on June 30, with a profit of $258,593.60. Wages of the inmates were increased.
>
> Gross sales during the year amounted to $863,528.98, compared to $812,947.41 the previous year.

While knitting mills and many other private industries were idle for lack of orders, and workers suffered by reason of unemployment, Sing Sing Prison, one of the many prisons in the United States, increased its annual output and sales from $812,947 to $863,528.

The criminals were prosperous while law-abiding workers were unemployed because their mills could secure no orders.

If It's Made of Paper
Send Us Your Order

Cloth Winding Boards
Jacquard Board—Beaming Paper
Toilet Tissues
Twines—Wrapping Paper—Boxes, etc.

Dillard Paper Co.
Greensboro, N. C.

GARLAND
LOOM PICKERS and
LOOM HARNESSES
GARLAND MFG CO.
SACO, ME.
G

LILY TAPE THREAD
Manufactured by
Lily Mill & Power Co.
Shelby, N. C.
"Direct From Spinner To Spinner"

BULLETIN
Classified Ads

Bring Results at Low Cost

Make Your Wants Known Through
This Medium

MILL NEWS ITEMS

SUMTER, S. C.—The Roseknit Hosiery Company was sold to the Locke Cotton Mills Company, of Concord, N. C.

The Concord Company stated that the mill would continue here with Martin Rosefield as manager and Frank L. Rosefield as superintendent.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Keen interest is being shown in the annual meetings of stockholders of Piedmont section cotton mills, dates for several of which have already been announced.

Stockholders of the Woodside and Easley Mills will meet here Tuesday. Stockholders of Southern Bleachery & Print Works will meet at Taylors on February 21.

LANDRUM, S. C.—The Landrum Lumber Company has been awarded the contract by the Appalache Hosiery Mills for an addition.

FRANKLINTON, N. C.—The Sterling Cotton Mills will be offered at public sale on March 7, by the receiver, Don P. Johnston. The sale will be held at the court house in Louisburg. The mill is equipped with 25,000 spindles for production of yarns from 8s to 20s.

CANTON, GA.—The Canton Cotton Mills No. 2 have just completed changing over their picker system to the one-process system as manufactured by the Precision Gear Company, of Charlotte. A similar change was made in No. 1 plant last July.

SUMTER, S. C.—The Roseknit Hosiery Company has been purchased by the Locke Cotton Mills Company, of Concord, N. C. This concern has operated under receivership for the past month. Men's plain and fancy cotton, rayon and wool hose were manufactured, the plant operating ninety-nine machines. It was announced by the new ownership that the mill will continue to operate. Martin Rosefield is manager, and Frank L. Rosefield, superintendent.

LOWELL, N. C.—The National Weaving Company, manufacturers of fancy dress fabrics and draperies, with A. C. Lineberger, Jr., of Belmont, N. C., president and treasurer, has paid to holders of its 7 per cent cumulative second preferred stock of record December 30, 1932, the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share, plus $1.66½, representing interest on back dividends.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—A silk throwing plant to serve the full-fashioned mill of the Adams-Millis Corporation is being installed as a unit of the company here and will be ready to operate within the next few weeks, it was learned from J. H. Adams, president.

The necessary machinery is being set up in space utilized for that purpose and all labor needed is already available here, Mr. Adams stated. Heretofore, silk has been supplied the local mill, from throwing plants at Ashboro and points in Pennsylvania.

The new plant will afford ample supplies of silk for operation of the full-fashioned side of the business when the mill, which has been virtually idle for some time, gets back into operation.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

BURLINGTON, N. C.—The annual meeting for the election of officers of the F. M. Holt Plaid Mills, Inc., resulted as follows: Mynn B. Williamson, president; J. M. Fowler, first vice-president; J. R. Copeland, second vice-president, and Walter M. Williams, secretary-treasurer.

During the year, the mills, as E. M. Holt Plaid Mills, Inc., and E. M. H. Rayon & Silk Weavers, have been converted completely to the weaving of all rayon fabrics and cotton with the original name. This work required that the cotton weave rooms be converted to weave rayon fabrics.

ANNISTON, ALA.—Charles Duke, of Duke-Stickney Construction Company, stated that the foundation for the $30,000 addition to the Utica Knitting Mills is nearing completion. The new addition will cause space in the present buildings to be vacated. This space is then to be used for installation of additional machinery which will ensure a pay roll increase. At present there are approximately 525 persons employed. The two-story addition, which is to be used as a warehouse, is expected to be completed early in April. A new device for unloading coal will be installed at the Utica Mill. A belt conveyor will take the coal from cars on the siding and will carry it beneath the new building to the boiler room which is located between the new building and the other section of the mill.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—J. S. Verlenden, of Philadelphia, Pa., who has been president of the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company, has been elected chairman of the board, and Thomas H. McKinney, who has been vice-chairman and general manager, has been elected president.

The sales headquarters, which have been in Philadelphia, Pa., will be moved to Chattanooga, this move being made to centralize manufacturing and sales. R. J. Matherson, of Philadelphia, vice-president and sales manager, will move to Chattanooga within a very short time, Mr. McKinney announced. Mr. Verlenden will retain his residence and office in Philadelphia.

R. C. Thatcher was promoted from assistant general manager to vice-president in charge of manufacturing. A. H. Thatcher, treasurer; S. M. Gamble, assistant treasurer, and F. R. Harris, secretary, were re-elected.

Print Cloth Group Meets

Spartanburg, S. C.—General optimism and hope for the future of the print cloth industry was expressed by more than two score print cloth manufacturers at the second meeting of the Print Cloth Group held here.

Southern mills representing four-fifths of the industry in North and South Carolina and Georgia had representatives here for the meeting. It was reported that since the formal organization of the division last December several textile mills had been added to the group.

Problems discussed included the standards of practice. An interchange of office statistics was one of the main subjects advanced. Action on changes in several statistical forms was taken. These, it was pointed out by officials of the group, would be of vital importance toward general improvement in the condition of this branch of the industry. W. D. Anderson, chairman, presided.

RHOADS TANNATE LEATHER BELTING

AND MODERN GROUP DRIVES

RECENT TESTS, very carefully and scientifically made, have proved that a large portion of drives in cotton mills, where Group Drives are used instead of direct connected motors, **cost less for installation, less for operation and maintenance and produce more uniform goods.**

Lower maintenance costs and more uniform goods will be particularly emphasized where Group Drive installations are equipped with Tannate Belts.

The unusual power transmitting capacity of Tannate Belting often gives two to four extra picks per minute on looms, and 10 to 15 additional turns per minute on spinning frames, when compared with oak belted machines.

The increased output where such results are obtained becomes a very important item in your year's total production. Rhoads Tannate Belts are big producers and trouble savers. They have many enthusiastic friends among users.

In our Engineering Department we have men who not only have book knowledge of mechanical engineering, but whose practical experience with a great variety of equipment can make them valuable in helping you with your problems, and they are at your service.

J. E. RHOADS & SONS
PHILADELPHIA, 35 N. SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK, CHICAGO, ATLANTA
CLEVELAND, WILMINGTON, DEL.

Butterworth Offers New Machine

(*Continued from Page* 28)

due to the fact that the operation of skein winding is entirely eliminated.

One feature of the new machine is the construction which permits the Godet wheel to be removed and replaced while the machine is in operation. The Godet wheel is self-centering.

The pumps are for heavy duty, and have either three or five pistons. Pump shafts are arranged so that the chemist may have any change of speed required. All pumps are made of a metal having a special allow which gives them extremely long life. There are nine pumps on each side of a section. Any number of sections can be placed together.

Motors are high speed type, and can easily be removed from the front of the machine when there is plenty of space for the operators to reach them.

In addition to the new spinning machine the Butterworth organization will make bobbing spinning machines, exanthaters, mixers, presses, both hydraulic and mechanical, washing and drying units, pumps, pump brackets, and all miscellaneous equipment for both pot and bobbin type machines.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR HAVEG

H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co. were recently appointed distributors for the Haveg Corporation, of Newark, Del. Haveg is a material that is extremely resistant to most acids. It has been used abroad for eight years as material for tanks, dye vats, dyeing machines, acid pipes and similar uses. It is described as being about one-fifth as heavy as iron, does not deteriorate with age and withstands temperatures up to 265 degrees F. It is nonabsorbent, smooth and jointless and withstands blows and shocks and does not easily chip nor fracture.

New Non-Fluid Oils for Ball and Roller Bearings

The New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co. report steady improvement in their products.

During the past three years, in particular, the company has been even more active along these lines. During this period its laboratory facilities were greatly enlarged to allow continuous work on the development of certain types of product called for by changed machine conditions.

The many improvements made during the past three years have been announced in all the textile mill papers and by means of printed bulletins to practically every mill.

At this time the company announces the perfection of two new Non-Fluid Oil grades, designated "F-No. 925" and "F-No. 926"—for ball and roller bearing lubrication. These grades of Non-Fluid Oil are so made that they will lubricate immediately, without the need of frictional heat to start their action. In spite of their quick action quality, they form a lasting, adhesive film of absolutely neutral lubricant, highly resistant to heat and extreme pressure. These grades of Non-Fluid Oil are free of any dangerous fatty acids that might attack the surfaces of the bearings. In addition, they further protect ball and roller bearings by forming a perfect seal against the entrance of dust, grit or moisture, the company states.

WE ANNOUNCE

The Appointment of

THE TAYLOR COMPANY

1100 Johnston Bldg. Charlotte, N. C.

Exclusive Sales Representatives in

North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Tennessee Florida

THE FITCH DUSTDOWN CO.

Cincinnati, Ohio

For 29 Years Manufacturers of

FITCH DUSTDOWN
For Dustless Sweeping
The original floor sweeping compound
"It's Green"

REN-O
(Formerly Called "KLEMN")
An absolutely odorless deodorant and disinfectant—Destroys all foul odors caused by muck and filth.

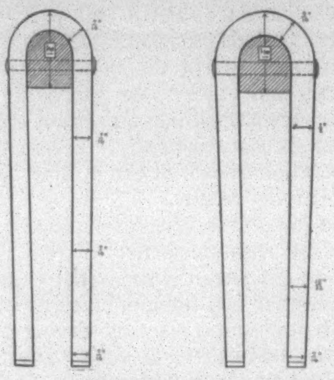
Floor Brushes
Scrubbing Brushes
Soaps
Cleaners
Disinfectants

CHEMICALLY STRONG REN-O IS HARMLESS AND SAFE

Jacobs' Improved Lug Straps

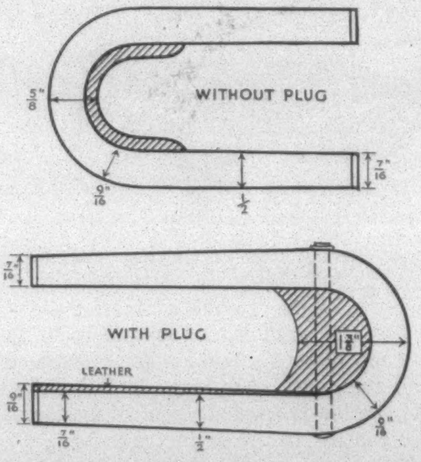
E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company, Danielson, Conn., has redesigned its line of lug straps. The new straps are designed for higher speeds and longer life and are offered at lower prices.

The accompanying illustrations show how the Jacobs' "Verybest" reinforced lug straps compare with the straps formerly male by the same company. Patents for the new design are now pending or have already been granted.



The illustration at left shows the old style Jacobs lug strap and at right the new reinforced strap.

three definite points of reinforcement in this strap—slots, sides and heel or bend. All reinforcements are built up, of course. This strap is made of ten and twelve-ounce Army duck. Plug is moulded and so made that working



The above shows two styles of short reinforced lug straps, with plug and without plug.

This new 1933 reinforced line, redesigned and reinforced includes:

Jacobs Reinforced Verybest Lug Strap—There are face cannot fray. Annealed rust-proof rivets. This strap is used for the hardest work.

Jacobs Reinforced Roller Cushion Lug Strap—This lug strap offers more bearing surface on the picker stick. Made of ACA eight-ounce ticking, with reinforcement at slots, sides and heel. Shape, design and reinforcements patented.

Jacobs Roller Cushion Lug Strap—The company has manufactured this strap for years and has redesigned it with reinforced slots and heel. It may be used for light work and is the lowest priced of the reinforced line, but obviously is not as economical as the reinforced roller cushion.

Cotton Mill
For Sale

Will sell at Carnesville, Georgia, at 11:00 o'clock, March 7, 1933, one spinning mill located at Royston, Georgia — buildings four years old, machinery new, 28 acres of ground—6144 ring spinning spindles, 3072 twister spindles, machinery for dyeing and finishing, driven by motors and of most modern type. Power and railroad facilities appurtenant to plant. All ready for operation. Sure to sell very cheap.

George A. Adams,
Receiver

Correct Control Banding Device

CORRECT BANDING CONTROL

Uniformity—Quality—Economy

Saves Power, Spinning Bands, reduces broken ends, increases production.

COOK-TAYLOR COMPANY, Inc.
Fall River, Mass.
Sou. Branch:
1906 N. Brevard St., Charlotte, N. C. P. O. Box 791

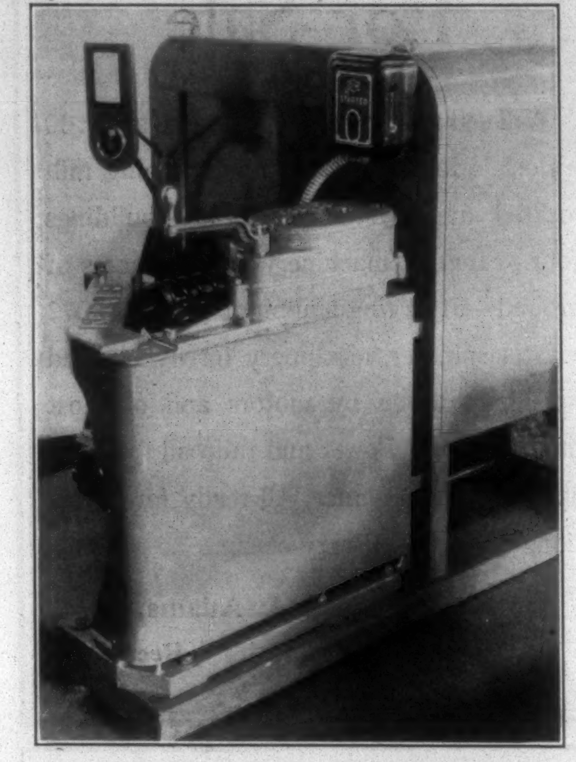
SALE OF
Sterling Cotton Mills

The plant of STERLING COTTON MILLS will be offered for sale at the Court House in Louisburg, N. C., at 11 A. M., March 7.

This mill is located at Franklinton, N. C., on the main line of the Seaboard Railroad and paved highways. It is 25,000 spindle capacity and is equipped for manufacturing carded yarns from 8s to 20s in various put-ups.

Additional information may be secured or appointments for inspection made by correspondence with

DON P. JOHNSTON, Receiver,
Sterling Cotton Mills, Franklinton, N. C.



SAVINGS
IN RING SPINNING:
THIS NEW, PROVED WAY

Mill tests Show at least 15 per cent Gain in Production—More Even Yarn with Greater Breaking Strength—Time and Labor Saved.

● THE new REEVES Spinning and Twister Frame Drive provides what cotton mill operators long have wanted—automatic variable speed control of spindle and front roll speeds in ring spinning.

With this revolutionary drive, speeds are automatically increased in exactly the proper ratio, as bobbin fills, to insure uniform tension and twist on yarn at all times. This automatic speed variation, under positive control, insures yarn of better quality, of more uniform size, twist and strength, as well as faster production. *The increased production alone pays for the Drive in short time.*

Send For Report of Mill Tests

Nothing experimental about this drive. Based on proved mechanical principles of the widely-used REEVES Variable Speed Transmission and the REEVES Vari-Speed Motor Pulley. Dependability and efficiency being demonstrated in many mill installations. Remarkably compact. Requires no more space than ordinary constant speed individual drive. Readily installed on frames now in service. Entire mechanism quickly understood by any operator. Speed settings for various yarn sizes quickly established by turning handwheel. Learn how this Drive can cut costs in your mill. Send today for complete information and specific performance evidence contained in Bulletin ST-200

REEVES PULLEY COMPANY, Columbus, Indiana

REEVES
SPINNING and
TWISTER FRAME DRIVE

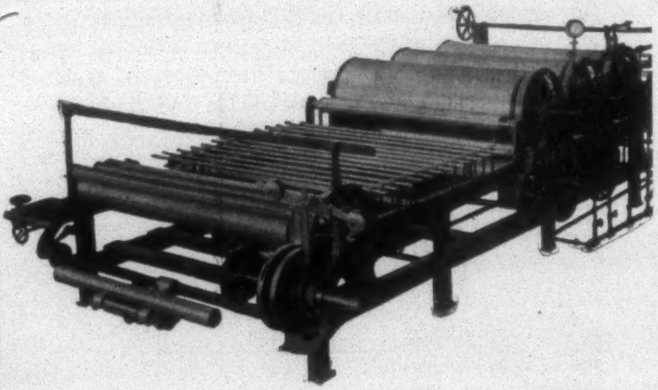
New Johnson Cotton System Warp Sizer—Especially Designed for Synthetic Yarns and Spun Silk

A most interesting development in the sizing of rayon warps has been the application of the Johnson improved warp sizer during the past year to the cotton system of processing through the development of a new end which is quite similar to the front end of the cotton system type slasher.

In all other respects, however, this is the same type sizer that is universally known and widely used in the United States, Canada, England, France, Italy, China, and Latin America, except that it has been designed to handle acetates and other rayon yarns as well as spun silk, the cotton system with section beam warps.

For the last six months this type machine has been in successful operation at one of the leading Southern mills with most gratifying results.

Two of the important features stressed by the manufacturers are the absolute control of stretch and of the heat applied to the yarn. One of the greatest troubles in the cotton system has been the lack of adequate control of stretch and unsatisfactory drying facilities, the company states. Streaks and other defects noticeable after dyeing and finishing have usually been caused by variation of stretch due to varying tensions of section beams.



The quetsch in the "Johnson" is so designed that it gently draws the warp from the various section beams with a dry nip in such a manner as to insure equal tension on all the ends. The warp is first fed to a point where the solution is applied, then, by means of a variable tension control, to the drying cylinders.

The take-up has been especially designed to receive all types and widths of loom beams, and is ball bearing throughout. This allows for a very sensitive "touch" in beaming and so is adaptable to warps of any number of ends and any denier.

A unique device has been developed for securing tension between draw rolls and drying cylinders. From the draw rolls the drying cylinders are driven through machine cut bevel gears, the shaft of which is mounted on high class Fafnir self-locking ball bearings.

A unique device has been developed for securing tension between draw rolls and drying cylinders. From the draw rolls the drying cylinders are driven through machine cut bevel gears, the shaft of which is mounted on high class Fafnir self-locking ball bearings.

The necessary tension can be secured by merely changing a gear. This makes it unnecessary to build up the draw rolls to suit the required tension.

Most mills where this machine will be used have their own section beam creels. When desired, Johnson engineers, however, will furnish specially designed ball bearing creels.

An electric pre-determining counter is furnished as standard equipment. This can be set for the required yardage that the warp is to be cut. When the yardage desired is reached, the counter makes or breaks a contact in an electric contactor, which is part of the counter. The electric circuit thus set up may be used to light a lamp, or ring a bell to signal the operator, or actually stop the machine. This is an exclusive feature found only in Johnson sizers.

This machine is especially good for sizing acetates, for which low temperatures are necessary. Through the use of this machine, both sides of warp are presented to the heating surfaces of the cylinders.

It has always been the far-sighted endeavor of Charles B. Johnson, Piercy and Holsman streets, Paterson, N. J., manufacturers of the Johnson improved warp sizer, to make a universal machine, and as a result, today a manufacturer may size warps or broad goods, extra wide woods, bedspreads and tapestries, also selvages and other narrow fabrics on this warp sizer. The machine is equally effective for acetate and other synthetic yarn and spun silk.

All improvements that have been made in the Johnson sizer may be applied to old models. During the past year many manufacturers for example have converted their former 3-cylinder machines to 5-cylinder models by the addition of part of the framework and new cylinders.

Sipp-Eastwood Improves Equipment

One of the interesting developments in textile machinery in the past year has been the improvement in warping equipment. To meet the demand for greater speed and quality, the Sipp-Eastwood Corporation, of Paterson, has perfected important innovations in their over-end magazine creel and high speed warper for handling synthetic yarns.

Speeds of 320 yards per minute have been attained on the horizontal warper and creel, an increase in speed of 200 to 300 per cent. A number of manufacturers report that they have made and beamed 1,000-yard warps of from 6,000 to 7,000 ends in a little over two hours. Some mills report that they have made 12 or more warps in 24 hours, a tremendous advance over former standards. This increase in speed has been accompanied by an increase in quality, the Sipp-Eastwood Corporation states.

Irregular tension has been long considered one of the difficulties in handling fabrics of synthetic yarns. Streaks or shiners are examples of defects caused by irregular tension.

The new over-end creel from Sipp-Eastwood is designed to operate at the highest speeds the yarns will stand with improved tensions that makes for a minimum variation in tension. As a result the yarns are not subjected to uneven strains that caused streaks. The creel can be operated efficiently with beam or direct warpers as well as horizontal warpers.

A number of improvements have been made in the Sipp-Eastwood horizontal warper in the past year which make it particularly useful for use with all types of rayon yarn and any number of ends.

The Sipp-Eastwood double deck winder has also been improved during the past year. Friction wheels and spindle brackets now made of a special composition metal having a tensile strength three times greater than cast iron wheels. The friction driving wheels are designed for more positive drive and less slippage.

Scores of
Textile Mills
have now found
the one sure way
TO STOP
D-D-DRIPPING
FAUCETS

AN entirely new principle—the washer floats—it's free—there's ABSOLUTELY NO FRICTION! It doesn't turn, so it doesn't wear. Water losses are radically cut—the more faucets you have, the greater savings you can enjoy with the simple, practical "Perfection." Mills all through the South have adopted "Perfection"—it means the sensible solution of one problem every mill owner must contend with. "Perfection" saves water—saves heat—saves the maintenance cost of frequent washer replacements.

Four sizes: ¼-in.; ⅜-in.; ½-in. and ⅝-in. Ask your Mill Supply jobber for prices on the quantity you need to put every faucet in your mill on the economical "Perfection" basis.

DuCharme Products, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio
Southeastern Distributor
R. B. Focht, 814 Elmwood Ave., Columbia, S. C.

PERFECTION
NON-FRICTION, FLOATING
WASHERS

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

Page

—A—

Adams, George A., Receiver 35
Akron Belting Co. —
Aktivin Corp. —
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. 5
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp. —
American Moistening Co. —
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc. —
Ashworth Bros. 48
Associated Business Papers, Inc. —

—B—

Bahnson Co. —
Baily, Joshua L. & Co. 52
Barber-Colman Co. 2
Barkley Machine Works 49
Borne, Scrymser Co. 43
Brown, D. P. & Co. —
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co. 3

—C—

Callaway Mills, Inc. —
Campbell, John & Co. —
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc. —
Ciba Co., Inc. —
Clark Publishing Co. —
Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co. —
Cook-Taylor Co. 35
Corn Products Refining Co. 50
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works —
Curran & Barry 52

—D—

Dary Ring Traveler Co. —
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc. 52
Dillard Paper Co. 32
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co. 49
Draper Corporation —
Dronsfield Bros. 51
DuCharme Products, Inc. 87
Duke Power Co. Colored Insert
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co. 15
DuPont Rayon Co. —
Durene Association —

—E—

Eaton, Paul B. 38
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc. —
Emmons Loom Harness Co. —
Enka, American —

—F—

Fidelity Machine Co. —
Firth-Smith Co. 47
Fitch Dustdown Co. 34
Foster Machine Co. 1
Benjamin Franklin Hotel —
Franklin Process Co. —

—G—

Garland Mfg. Co. 32
Gastonia Brush Co. 39
General Dyestuff Corp. —
General Electric Co. 19
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co. —
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. 13
Grasselli Chemical Co. Colored Insert
Graton & Knight Co. —

—H—

Hart Products Corp. —
H & B. American Machine Co. —
Hermas Machine Co. 48
Houghton, E. F. & Co. 21
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. 45
Hunt, Rodney Machine Co. —
Hygrolit, Inc. Insert

Page

—J—

Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc. —
Jacobs Graphic Arts Co. 59
Johnson, Chas. B. —
Johnston, Don P., Receiver 25

—K—

Keever Starch Co. 40

—L—

Lily Mill & Power Co. 32
Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc. —

—M—

McCord, H. M. —
Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos Manhattan, Inc., The 17
Marston, Jno. P. Co. 52
Mauney Steel Co. —
Mencoff, Sam, Co. Colored Insert
Merrow Machine Co. —

—N—

National Aniline & Chemical Co. —
National Oil Products Co. —
National Ring Traveler Co. 53
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. 47
Nichols, David & Co. —
Noone, William R. & Co. 4

—O—

Oakite Products, Inc. —

—P—

Parks-Cramer Co. —
Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc. —
Philadelphia Belting Co. 38
Precision Gear & Machine Co. 60

—R—

Reeves Pulley Co. 36
Rhoads, J. E. & Sons 33
Rice Dobby Chain Co. 53
Robinson, Wm. C. & Son Co. 49
Roy, B. S. & Son —
Royle, John & Sons 53

—S—

Saco-Lowell Shops —
Seydel-Woolley Co. —
Sipp-Eastwood Corp. —
Sirrine, J. E. & Co. —
Smith, L. C., Bobbin Works —
Sonoco Products Insert
Southern Ry. —
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. 51
Stanley Works —
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. 59
Stein, Hall & Co. —
Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc. 52
Stone, Chas. H. —

—T—

Terrell Machine Co. 50
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co. —

—U—

U.S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co. —
U. S. Ring Traveler Co. 39
Universal Winding Co. Colored Insert

—V—

Veeder-Root, Inc. 41
Victor Ring Traveler Co. 49
Viscose Co. 6

—W—

Washburn Printing Co. 58
Wellington, Sears & Co. 52
Whitin Machine Works —
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. 59
Wolf, Jacques & Co. —

Seek Lower Freight Rates for Yarns

Gastonia, N. C.—Gaston county textile manufacturers should save $50,000 or more yearly, according to a proposal filed with railroad authorities to lower rates on Gaston county yarn shipments. Ray Smith, manager of the Gaston County Tariff Association, who filed the proposal, is said to have reasonable assurance that it will be put into effect by railroad authorities. It will reduce the rate on cotton yarn shipments from Gaston county shipping points to Chester, Pa., which is Gaston county's largest receiving point, from 78c per 100 pounds to 70c per hundred pounds.

Mr. Smith said: "When you consider the fact that many Gaston manufacturers ship millions of pounds of yarn a year, it can readily be seen that this sacing of eight cents per hundred pounds will run into the thousands of dollars annually."

A proposal has likewise been filed by Mr. Smith, when accepted, will lower by 20c to 25c per hundred pounds the rates on return shipments of empty wooden rollers, which would likewise mean a big saving for the textile manufacturers of Gaston county.

Notification of acceptance of these proposals and announcement of the date when the new rates are to become effective is anticipated very soon.

OBITUARY

WILLIAM M. TRAFTON

Providence, R. I.—William Mason Traftton, vice-president and general manager of the American Moistening Company, died here. He was 63 years of age and had long been among the more prominent manufacturers of air conditioning machinery.

HAROLD W. HACK

Harold W. Hack, president of the Joanna Cotton Mills, of Goldville, S. C., a vice-president of the Stewart Hartshorn Company, shade roller manufacturers, died at his country home, Oakridge in Short Hills, N. J.

Mr. Hack was 56 years old. He had a New York residence at 300 Park avenue.

Mr. Hack was a director of the Fidelity Union Trust Company, of Newark, and of the First National Bank, of Milburn, N. J.

Vienna.—A new material just launched on the Viennese markets is attracting considerable interest in garment circles. A Viennese engineer, Heinrich Quittner, has invented a chemical process by which the surface of certain cotton fabrics can be treated in such a way as to give it a leather-like coating. The new leather fabric is called "Eskin," an internationally registered trademark.

Prominent Viennese apparel houses have already taken an interest in this leather fabric, which is held to be suitable for sports garments, automobile coats, millinery, belts and gloves. The material is also exploited in Czechoslovakia, Hungary and other European countries.

A prominent Viennese hatmaker is producing hats and caps of "Eskin" in which exporters show great interest.—*Daily News Record.*

BELTING, PICKERS
And Other
Leather Supplies
Prompt Deliveries
PHILADELPHIA BELTING COMPANY
HIGH POINT, N. C.
E. J. Payne, Manager

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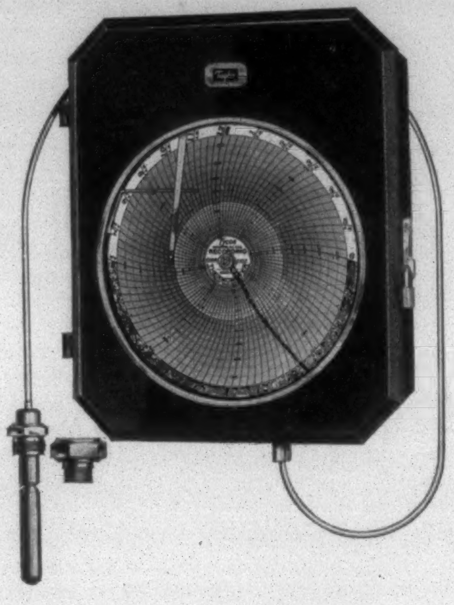
Registered Patent Attorney
Offices: 1408-T Johnston Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C. Phone 7797
434 Munsey Building
Washington, D. C.
Also Winston-Salem, N. C.

Taylor Recording Thermometers

Taylor recording thermometers, pressure gauges and recording regulators are to appear in a trim, new case, of which beauty, however, is only one feature.

This case is of cast aluminum and is finished in dull black with chromium accessories. It is completely dust and moisture proof, assuring protection to the inner mechanism. The latch is of special design, operating with great ease and holding firmly when closed.



Other features of these instruments include—simplified movement with minimum friction, stainless steel pen and pen arm, micrometer pen adjustment, heat-treated and aged alloy spring, bulbs of specially selected material and accurate charts, printed on the highest quality paper.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co. Have New Compounds

Chemists of the Onyx Oil & Chemical Co. report the following new products:

Aliphatic Ester Sulphate.
Oleo Glyceryl Sulphate.
Stearo Glyceryl Sulphate.
Palmito Glyceryl Sulphate.

These compounds practically reach the point of complete sulphonation.

They can be used in all operations from throwing to finishing. Chief among the many advantages claimed for the new series is exceptional stability under all conditions of usage.

Manufacturers and Repairers of
COTTON MILL BRUSHES
Write for Prices and Estimates.
GASTONIA BRUSH CO.
Gastonia, N. C.

—QUALITY—
UNIVERSAL STANDARD RING TRAVELERS
for real service—

The Bowen Special Temper
Round and Square Point
Flat, Oval and Round Wire
The Bowen Vertical Steel
The Bowen Vertical Bronze
The Bowen Patented Bevel Edge
The Bowen Patented Vertical Offset
The Bowen Patented Ne-Bow Vertical
For Spinning and Twisting

If you require . . . . . .

1. **Uniformity**
2. **Uninterrupted and Dependable Performance**
3. **Longer Life**
4. **Quality Product**

First Quality Frame Spun Yarns are produced only by using ring travelers that dispel any doubt as to their performance and manufacture . . . **Universal Standard Ring Travelers** . . . meet these requirements, and more, effect a gratifying saving in ring and traveler costs by the extra measure of service and life they assure . . . Order now . . . Samples upon request.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co.
PROVIDENCE, R. I. **GREENVILLE, S. C.**
ANTONIO SPENCER, *Pres.* AMOS M. BOWEN, *Treas.*

Sales Representatives

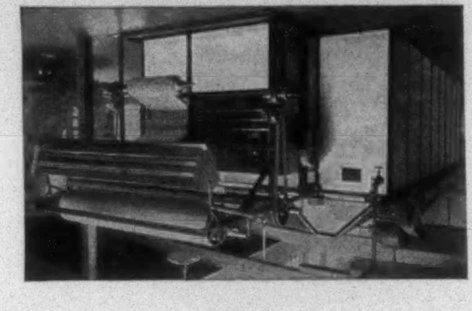
NEW ENGLAND	**Carl W. Smith**
MID-ATLANTIC	**Geo. H. Gilligan**
SOUTHERN	**Wm. P. Vaughan** **Oliver B. Land**

A Traveler for Every Fibre

New Loop Dryer

The revolving pole type of loop dryer is a new piece of equipment that is coming into increasing use.

The ordinary loop or festoon dryer is claimed to give good results for the drying of most fabrics. It does not overheat the fibres as does the old type of hot can dryer used for similar work. The material is dried by currents of warm air as it passes through the machine in loose loops. Now this type of dryer has been improved to give still better results. The poles carrying the material revolve slowly through the dryer. This means that no one portion of the fabric remains in contact with the pole during the drying process, thus eliminating any danger of pole-marking on even the most delicate fabrics, such as crepe goods.



It also means that the material is dried *uniformly*, as the revolving pole gradually changes the positions of the loop so that the material entering the dryer near the top of the loop travels toward the bottom of the loop as drying progresses.

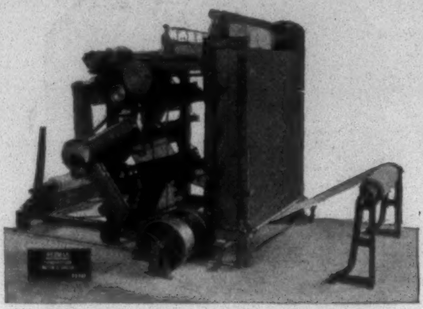
The advantages of this equipment are so great that many mills are installing new equipment or transforming their old equipment so as to include the revolving pole feature.

Automatic loop dryers, with or without revolving poles, are manufactured by the Philadelphia Drying Machinery Company. That company can also furnish this type of equipment for dryers now in existence.

Combination Brush and Shearing Machine

This new development combines what was formerly two operations into one.

All classes of cotton goods having strings, dirt, trash, leaf and motes, which have to be removed, are thoroughly cleaned, both sides and the selvages, in one pass through the machine, at speeds ranging from fifty to upwards of ninety yards per minute.



The cloth first enters the brush, which has three or four brushes on each side of the cloth. Here all the leaf, motes, trash, etc., is removed. The cloth then enters the shear, having one or more knives operating on each side of the cloth, where the hanging strings, nibs, etc., are removed.

The brushes are instantly adjustable to either heavy or light brushing, or they can be thrown out of contact with the cloth when desired. Each brush has individual suction which carries the dirt away the instant it is removed from the cloth. The brushes are arranged to suit the fabric, being run, being, fibre, bristle, wire, coarse and fine garnet, or any combination to give the maximum cleaning according to the class of cloth and the requirements of the user.

On entering the shear, any strings, nibs, etc., which may be present on the selvages, back and face of the cloth, are drawn into the knives by strong suction applied through specially designed suction hoods which distribute the suction equally along the entire length of the knives.

VICTOR MILL STARCH

"The Weaver's Friend'

It BOILS THIN . . . . . penetrates the WARP . . . . . carries the weight into the cloth . . . . . means good running work . . . . . satisfied help and 100% production.

We are in a position to offer Prompt Shipment

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY
COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.
C. B. Iler, Greenville, S. C. F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga. L. J. Castile, Charlotte, N. C.

This feature insures the selvage threads being drawn in and sheared close to the selvage leaving it perfectly clean.

Several pieces of cloth are usually sewed together and rolled into a large roll, which makes it necessary to remove the cloth from contact with the knives, at the seams, to prevent cutting the cloth. This is done automatically, which makes it unnecessary to have an operator continuously in attendance, leaving him free to do the sewing or in the event more than one machine is used, he can attend the whole battery.

"These combined machines eliminate all hand work in connection with trimming, either by flame or scissors, greatly improves the appearance of the cloth through the elimination of *all* instead of *some* of the strings, dirt, etc., which is the case when these are removed by hand, speeds up production of the inspectors, and graders, and converts a large percentage of seconds into firsts. Lower grade yarn can be used in some cases without impairing the saleability of the finished products," the makers state.

Another feature is the saving in floor space over the old types of equipment, as the two machines occupy no more space than that formerly occupied by the brush only.

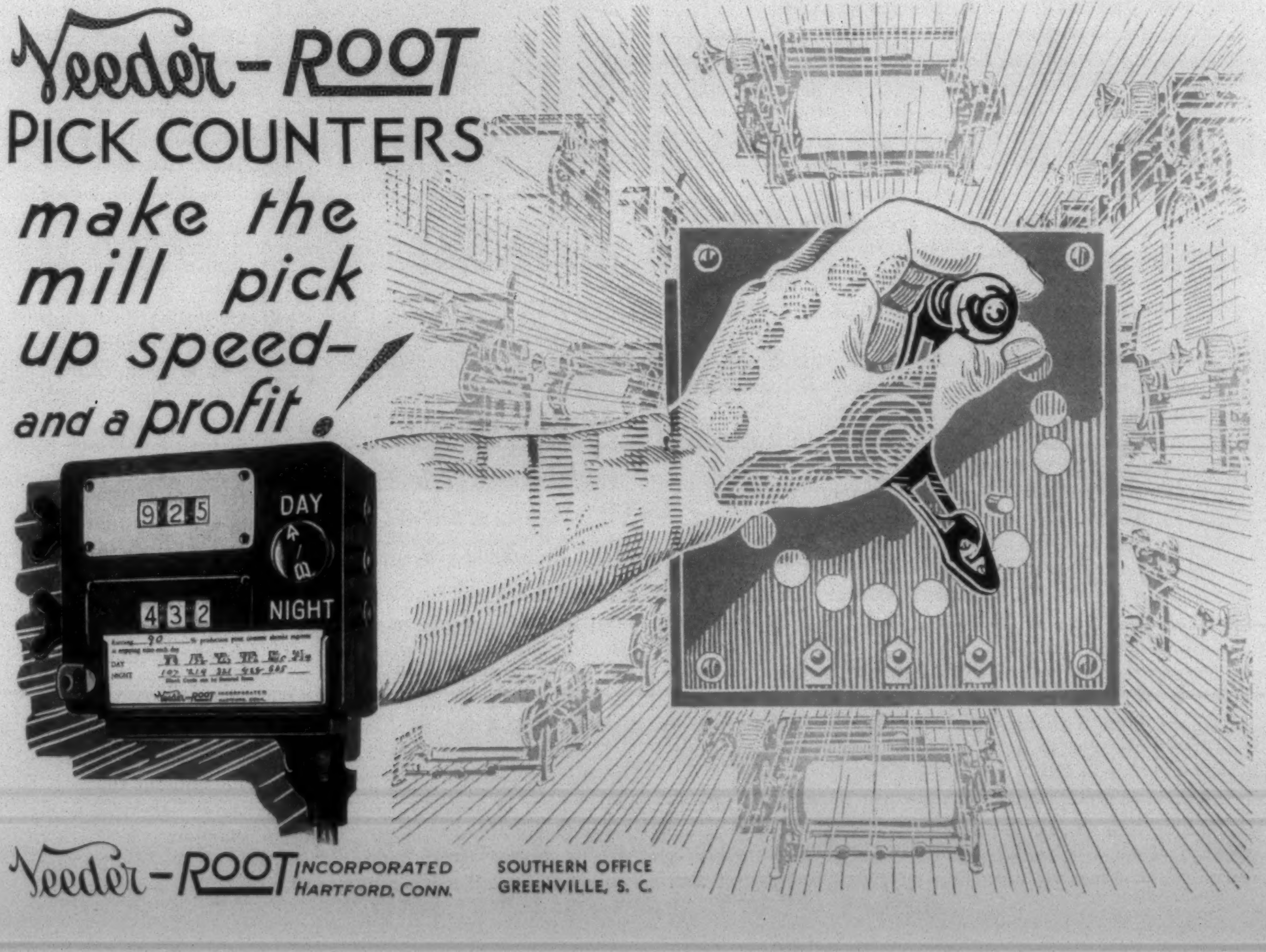
Ball bearings are used throughout requiring greasing but once a month, for which a grease gun with fittings is provided. Welded steel construction is a factor contributing to strength—while greatly reducing the weight.

These machines are built in all standard widths for either belt or motor drive, by the Hermas Machine Company, Hawthorne, N. J., U. S. A., who are also manufacturers of a complete line of cloth room machinery.

New Dyestuffs From DuPont

New dyestuffs produced last year by the organic chemicals department of E. I. du Pone de Nemours & Co. include the following:

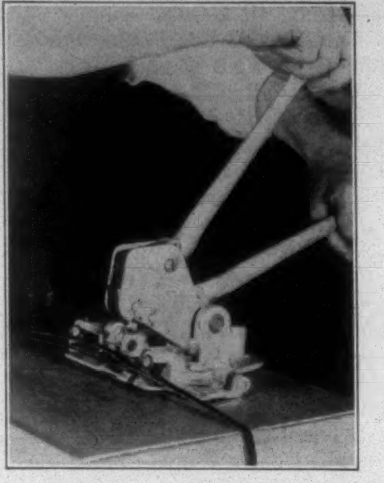
Pontacyl Brilliant Blue RR.
Sulfanthrene Brown G Paste.
Sulfogene Cutch M 2 RCF.
Luxol Fast Green TL.
Pontamine Diazo Orange WD.
Pontamine Diazo Blue 5GL.
Sulfogene Carbon 4R Grains.
Du Pont Vat Khaki 2 GN Double Powder.
Ponsol Blue Green FFB Double Paste.
Du Pont Victoria Blue R.
Seristan Red RT.
Pontamine Diazo Blue 6G.
Ponsol Blue Green Y Double Paste.
Sulfanthrene Blue R Paste.
Celanthrene Red Violet R Double Powder.
Pontacyl Fast Brown CGS.
Du Pont Anthraquinone Blue SWB.
Celanthrene Purple R Double Powder.
Pontamine Fast Brown 2 RL.
Pontamine Fast Orange 7 R.
Pontamine Diazo Violet RR.
Pontamine Light Orange RG.
Du Pont Brilliant Milling Blue B.
Ponsol Olive G Double Paste.
Lithosol Blue BL Conc.
Lithosol Fast Yellow 10 G Paste.
Pontamine Diazo Green GW (P. A. F.)



Veeder-Root INCORPORATED HARTFORD, CONN.
SOUTHERN OFFICE
GREENVILLE, S. C.

New Combination Strapping Tool

A single strapping tool which incorporates stretching, sealing and cutting mechanism is now being marketed by the Acme Steel Company, Chicago. This new tool, it is claimed, reduces strapping operations to an exact science, and automatically assures a good strapping job. Strapping time is reduced, depending on the nature of the job, from 50 to 100 per cent because many motions formerly required of two and three tool systems are eliminated.



In operating the Acme Combination Tool, the seal is snapped into the mouth of the sealer and the band is inserted in the tool. Then comes the simple and efficient one—two action. One stroke of the stretcher lever tightens the band. One stroke of the sealer lever applies the seal, seals it, and cuts the band from the coil.

When the above operations are completed, the tool still retains the loose end of the band so that it will be right at hand for the next package.

This distinctive advancement in strapping tools is sure to make the use of band become much greater than ever before, the Acme Steel Company believes.

Nopco's New Products

New products developed by National Oil Products Company during 1932 are listed by the company as follows:

A NEW SIZE FOR RAYON AND ACETATE WARPS

Nopco Size No. 3 is a completely prepared size merely requiring diluting with water and heating to proper temperature before application. Economical to use because it effects saving in weaving costs due to increase in yardage produced through better running qualities and a decrease in defects.

Nopco Size No. 3 gives a thin, strong flexible coating to the fibers which will thoroughly protect them during weaving at high loom speed. The film, although very resistant to chafing, is, at the same time, pliable so that the ends can be easily "twisted in." This size is easily and completely removed by warm water alone so as to give a good clean fabric for dyeing.

An excellent feature of this product is that it can be used on both acetate and rayon by modifying the procedure.

A real advance in spot-proofing has been made in creating this new product—extremely economical yet effective on either cotton, silk or rayon. This product is a very finely dispersed emulsion so that penetration and deposition of material into the goods is easily accomplished. Due to its efficacy, a very small amount is needed and the hand of the goods is unaffected.

IMPROVED TALLOW SOFTENER

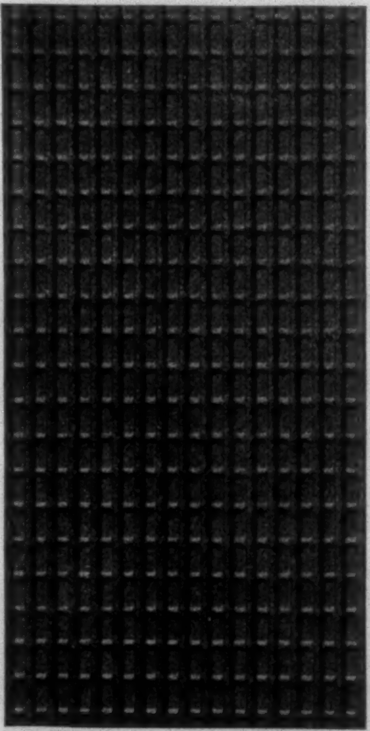
Nopco 1747-L is a new tallow softener much lighter in color than the ordinary tallow softener. This product is especially free from fatty acids, which results in freedom from the development of odors in the goods treated. This new tallow softener makes a very stable emulsion and is more resistant to hard water and chemicals.

A SOFTENER FOR USE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF STAINLESS TWINE

This product gives an unusually stable emulsion. It has facilitated the economical processing of jute, hemp and similar fibers by reducing fly, waste and static electricity. The real feature of this new product is its ability to produce a twine which will not stain the package around which it is bound.

Vim Tred Belts

The new Vim Tred leather belts recently introduced by E. F. Houghton & Co. are proving of much interest to the textile mills. The illustration shows the 50 per cent tread which is used on all these belts under two inches in width. This tread is used on belts for silk spindles and similar applications, a more rugged tread being used on wider belts.



This 50% tread is furnished on all belts up to and including 2 inches in width. A more rugged tread is used on wider belts.

The chief advantage claimed for the Vim Tred surface is that it gives the belts considerably greater pulling power because it concentrates the pressure between the belt and the pulley on the ribbed tread. This increases the pulling power of the belt for the same reason that a non-skid automobile tire has greater pulling power than smooth tire of the same width.

Of particular interest to textile mills is the fact that the pressing operation produces a belt of uniform thickness and texture throughout its length, which insures the belt running smoothly at all times. This is of particular importance on textile operations where "bumpiness" in the belt might cause unevenness or imperfections in the finished product.

The longitudinal indentations in the surface of the belt produce a bellows effect when the belt contacts the pulley, which blows away any dust or lint. This also is a decided advantage in many textile operations.

The ribbed tread insures the belt "tracking" on the pulley under all loads and speeds.

Improvements in Gilmer Belts

L. H. Gilmer & Co., of Philadelphia, manufacturers of belts and other products, made a number of improvements in their lines last year. The company reports the following developments:

The entire line of Industrial V-Belts has been vastly improved. This has involved a change in cross-sections and materials. The salient feature about the Gilmer Industrial V-Belt is its low percentage of elongation at break, which means very little stretch at the effective tension point. Hence, these V-belts will not stretch under heavy overloads, which means that they will not slip and will not heat. Provision has been made for them to fit an inaccurately cut sheave and not deteriorate unduly. This is quite important when it is considered that many V-belts are applied to sheaves that have been cut incorrectly.

Flat Rubber Belts Endless—"Two Belts in One" will most quickly describe the idea of the Kable-Kord Belt which they are building both in the endless and the roll types. The endless belt is built up of cords in a manner similar to the way in which a V-belt is built. On the top of these pulling cords there are heavy cable cords which act as a contactor belt. This is really equivalent to the old idea of using a contactor leather belt riding on top of a heavy leather pulling belt.

It is really two belts in one. These belts have the same characteristics as to stretch that their V-belts have. In fact, they are built of the same cords and the same jacket material.

Roll Belting—Kable-Kord Belts are also made in rolls which are non-endless. Instead of using the cords as the pulling medium they use fabric, which is a special duck woven to the specifications, which combines great strength with very little stretch. This belting is hooked in the regular manner with the alligator, clipper, or any other approved type of fastener. They may also be laced with leather lacing and are very strong. They make the roll belting up to 12 inches in width and 8-ply thickness.

Round Belting—The Gilmer Company also make a round belt of rubber and fabric in many of the commercial sizes. They have a special connector for this belt, and at the same time the usual hook may be used.

Fabric Belting—Within the last few years the company has introduced their Speedage type of tubular woven fabric belts for high-speed grinders, etc. They are designed for use under hard conditions and have made numerous friends. The belts are furnished either plain or treated. The treatment consists of a Latex which minimizes the tendency to slip. These belts have operated, on certain small sizes, up to 35,000 R.P.M. very efficiently.

New Houghton Products

E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, who have long been manufacturers of rayon processing oils, has recently introduced two new products for use in processing rayon crepes. These are Raylubric No. 100, which replaces Raylubric Throwing Cream in the Houghton line, and Houghto-Jel, which replaces Raylubric Size No. 3.

The new products meet the need for a rayon softener or lubricant and a rayon size material. They are particularly adapted for rayon crepes and are being readily accepted in the trade.

MINEROL

CONDITIONS COTTON FIBRES

MINEROL • Makes cotton fibres more supple and pliable; prevents friction and breakage through the mill thereby saving good cotton. This item alone will show profits above the cost of **MINEROL**

BRETON
MINEROL
PROCESS
PATENTED

Improved equipment effects complete distribution of **MINEROL** • A cleaner card room assures a cleaner spinning room • A cleaner cotton mill assures better yarn • Better Yarns Find a Ready Market • The Mechanical Equipment Used With The **BRETON MINEROL PROCESS** is offered to the Mills on a most attractive basis

BORNE SCRYMSER COMPANY
17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK

New Style Developments in Durene Merchandise

(*Continued from Page* 12)

ularly commented upon line of men's underwear is the Stratford Knitting Company of Linfield, Pa. This house carries several lines of well styled durene garments.

Roulette & Sons of Hagerstown, Md., are producing a line of fine durene shirts and another of shorts, durene ribbed knitted. The shorts have an elastic reinforced waist band to aid their snug fit. The durene fabrics in both are promoted for their exceptional elasticity, porousness, absorptiveness and durability.

In an extensive and widely known output of underwear, one especially successful durene undershirt line put out by the Otis Underwear Company of Ware, Mass., has been developed for men tired of completely plain surfaces in their underwear, but not willing to discard in any degree superior durability. The garments in this line are especially well cut and present a durene mesh which is sturdy to a very high degree while being at the same time soft of hand and unusually attractive in fabric pattern.

Absence of unnecessary buttons is a keen sales point in the "Les-On" durene union suits for men made by the Superior Underwear Company of Piqua, O. These garments provide athletic support features, low cut arm holes and necks, form fitting points, and the identical appearance of a knit shirt down to slightly below the waist line. They are designed without back seams or bunching back flaps and have extremely short legs tested against binding or "crawling."

Among the recent durene successes were several durene lines produced successfully by Coopers, Inc., of Kenosha, Wis. This line has borne the name "MacDee" while the garments were named "Briefs for Men." They possess in addition to durene textile guarantee such interesting sales points as no buttons to make life more complex for bachelors, saddle seats, fashioned leg cuffs, and superior absorbency—a particular guarantee of durene fabrics.

Coopers are also offering a new durene combination undergarment for women styled to meet the demand for glove fitting garments to be worn under narrow waisted, bust identified garments. They are knitted in a lacy tuck stitch; have a very low back and built up shoulder line with narrow shoulder straps of a plain knitted fabric. The fitted waist line is assured by a "V" lockstitch point in front.

In the Durene Association display room are such low priced, but excellently styled, undergarments as Keystonettes made by the Keystone Bloomer Company and already sold upwards of 25,000 in leading department stores of the country.

Retailers in all parts of the country have been advertising durene foundation and undergarments as well as outerwear and outerwear fabrics.

Retailers who of their own volition are advertising durene quality-guaranteed merchandise increase in numbers each month. The Durene Association recently ascertained that from March, 1931, through November, 1932, five hundred and eighty-nine different merchants, in 354 different cities, 46 States, Canada and Hawaii advertised durene to their customers. In many cases display advertising was backed up by special store promotions.

It is evident that from the study which brought forward the above figures that while durene products are pre-eminent in lines of medium priced merchandise, where retailers feel much more generally today that the greatest emphasis must be placed on quality, there is a growing trend toward wider promotion of higher priced durene quality merchandise and a strong continuance of interest in well styled inexpensive items. In high styled fabrics and garments in the past it was the almost universal habit to stress styling much more than basic quality. Today durene quality is frequently given stress equalling or exceeding emphasis on fashion points.

Commenting on the work of the Durene Association, E. L. Starr, its director-treasurer, says:

"As the only textile organization which aims for uniform quality for the production of an entire industry, the Durene Association believes that it has already accomplished much in pioneer work in providing retailers with merchandise of assured quality, regardless of the price range involved.

"There is a steadily growing consumer demand for medium priced, well styled merchandise of good quality, and this has been strongly indicated by the steady expansion in the number of durene products available in the three years that the mercerized yarn industry has promoted its products under a quality standard as quality cottons.

"Experimentation in 1932 proved to the widespread satisfaction of the mercerizers and their consumers—knitters, weavers, merchandise makers, wholesalers, retailers and the public—that almost any desired effect can be obtained by proper handling of durene cotton. A comparatively high luster resembling fine silk may be produced, and on the other hand no luster at all—a chalk-like surface—may be gained. The most typical durene cloths and garments remain ones of very soft, subtle luster."

Improved Equipment for Practically All Textile Processes

(*Continued from Page* 8)

Among the newer machines for dyeing, probably none is more important than the new two-motor, all-electric dye jig. It is designed for more constant speed and better control of tension and all-round better performance in the dyeing operation. The new light running dye jigs for silk, all rayon, cotton and silk and cotton and rayon mixed fabrics is also another important step in better dyeing.

The examples of progress in textile equipment are cited here merely to illustrate the rapidity with which new machines are being developed for practically all departments of the mills. No attempt has been made to touch upon all of the improvements, but only to cite a few for purposes of illustration. A great many other improvements in both productive and auxiliary equipment are available and all of them are designed to give lower operating costs and improved performance.

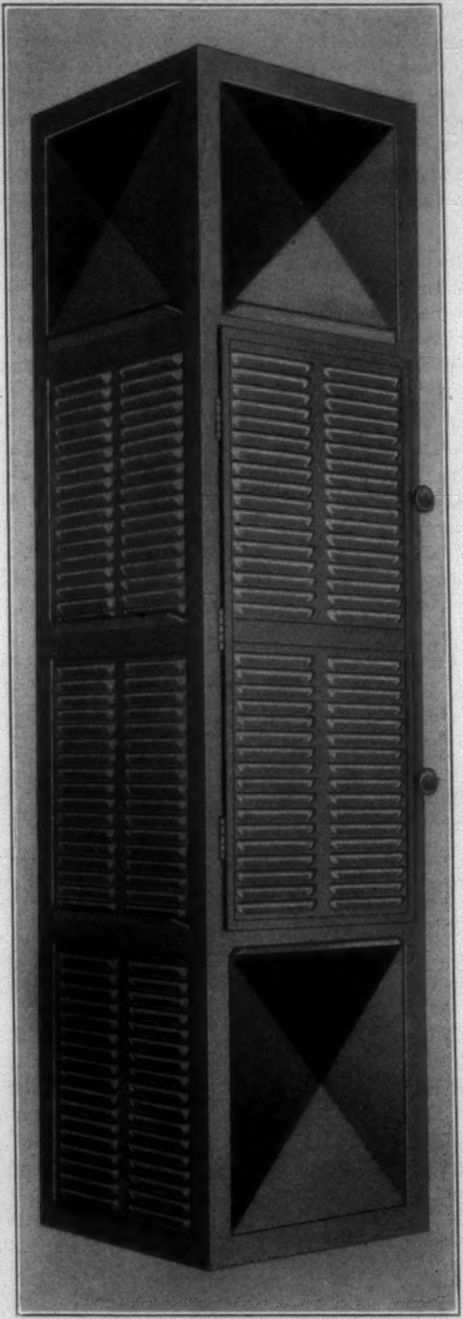
A detailed study of all of the improvements would result in increased evidence that the modern wil lenjoys an advantage in the cost of production and the quality of their products that places a constantly increasing handicap on the mills that operate less modern machinery.

Meridian, Miss.—The Co-American Garment Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of smocks and pajamas for women and men, has leased the entire floor of the Cochran building for the establishment of a unit in this city. Twenty-two to 25 local women will be employed as seamstresses. C. J. Barrett, of New York, has arrived in the city and will be manager of the unit here.

Saco-Lowell Has Many Improvements

(*Continued from Page* 20)

be installed wherever desired. They eliminate the necessity for dust cellars and practically eliminate fire hazards in the opening and picking rooms.



Saco-Lowell Air Filter

SACO-LOWELL RAYON SLASHER

Synthetic yarns cannot be dried with excessive heat without damage to the fibres. For this reason the use of a single large cylinder is coming more into general use in the slashing of rayon warps. The large diameter cylinder presents such an area that the temperature can be kept low and controlled so that a large production is possible at this low temperature.

The design of the Saco-Lowell Rayon Slasher provides sufficient space for the yarn to cool, as it leaves the cylin-

MADE IN AMERICA
TRADE MARK
TUFFER
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Card Clothing Is
True to it's Name

Tuffer Card Clothing has been giving dependable service to mills for over half a century. Always noted for its wearing quality, its span of life has been materially lengthened by the adoption of a new, patented foundation which resists stretching while on the card, firmly supports the wire, and eliminates redrawing of cylinders and doffer fillets.

In addition to LONG LIFE, Tuffer Card Clothing gives faster, smoother carding, reduces machine stops and assures even, uniform laps.

More and more Southern Mills are adopting TUFFER as standard equipment. In times like the present, the economy of this better Card Clothing is more fully appreciated.

Our Southern Plant

is completely equipped for recovering top flats and Lickerins. Extra sets of flats can be loaned to mills. A complete stock of Howard products, including Cylinder and Doffer Fillets, are also carried at this plant to insure quick delivery to Southern mills.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.
Home Office and Factory—Worcester, Mass.
Southern Branch Plant—244 Forsyth St., S.W.,
Atlanta, Georgia
Branches:
Dallas, Texas, Philadelphia, Pa., Washington, D. C.

der, so that the fibres are in their best possible condition for weaving as they are wound on the loom beam.

The large drum being positively geared has an auxiliary drive through the self-releasing gears which compensates for the difference in the surface speeds of the cylinder against the yarn, automatically adapting itself to the natural shrinkage when drying.

The immersion of the rayon in the size can be controlled to suit the warp so as to provide best weaving qualities.

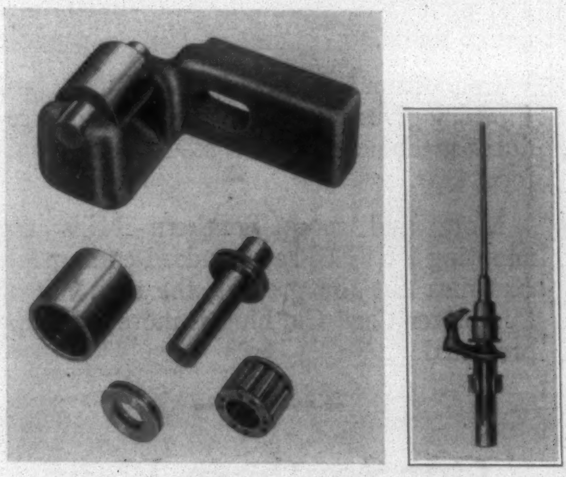
In order to obtain the high efficiency which modern weaving equipment can produce, it is necessary to supply these looms with beams wound with perfect concentricity and evenly distributed density. Such beams can only be wound through a disc tension which can be regulated to control the stretch to as much or as little as desired.

It has been definitely determined that high production is possible through this system and yet obtain greater degree of quality warps.

SACO-LOWELL ROLLER BEARING PITMAN ROLL

The new roller bearing Pitman Roll ensures any wear to be uniformly distributed, thus preventing the building of poorly shaped spinning and twisting bobbins.

The Pitman consists of a sturdy roller bearing supported on a hardened steel stud. Grease is retained and dirt and lint are excluded by close-fitting steel discs. The cam contacts with a hardened steel shell which revolves on the rollers.



Saco-Lowell Roller Bearing Pittman Roll

A sturdy and compact assembly, designed to eliminate wear and assure accurate bobbin build at all times. Note broad face of hardened steel shell, and steel discs, fitted against a shoulder of the shell to exclude dirt.

Left: Saco-Lowell Improved Spindle

A simple, durable, assembly, standard on all new spinning frames.

IMPROVED SACO-LOWELL SPINDLE

New spring tempered blades are used preventing crooked and otherwise deformed spindles caused by "rough" handling in the mill.

A super-capacity oil base recently developed increases the oil capacity by 100 per cent and extends the periodic lubrication of spindles from every two or three weeks to every three or four months, thus ensuring proper and thorough lubrication with a saving of lubricant and labor.

New Equipment From H & B American Machine Co.

The H & B American Machine Co. describes its new developments as follows:

30-INCH BUCKLEY CYLINDER OPENER

The 30-inch Buckley Cylinder Opener is one of H & B's latest developments in cotton opening and cleaning. This machine possesses all of the merits of the 41-inch Buckley Opener and at the same time gives a great increase in production. One of the distinct advantages of this machine is the aerifying of the cotton in its passage through the machine. This gives a distinct bloom to the stock and equalizes the moisture content.

NO. 6 HOPPER FEEDER

The introduction of the new H & B No. 6 Hopper Feeder marks a distinct advance in this type of machine. Heretofore feeders have been built to control the cotton according to mass per unit of volume and, due to a lack of provision to make this mass homogeneous, the density was not under sufficient control. This new feeder has been designed with a combined "feed control box" and "delivery control box." This improvement allows for the feeding of cotton according to its density. Cotton is maintained at a constant level in the hopper and is so delivered as to provide a uniformity of tufts and make for a homogeneous mass of evenly opened and cleaned cotton. Thus the delivery control box can deliver a constant and uniform mass of cotton, such as has not been possible heretofore. This machine provides for more even laps.

H & B PATENTED EVENER

The new H & B Patented Evener is a development which has contributed largely to the success of H & B one-process picking. This arrangement provides a twofold method of evening. The feed section is equipped with an evener which operates the feed rolls, controlling the feed according to the thickness of the cotton coming through. Thick places in the lap, due to larger tufts not thoroughly opened, cause the feed rolls to slow down, thus allowing the beater to more thoroughly open the stock. The opposite action occurs when light places in lap appear.

In the delivery section the evener operates on the calender head, controlling the distribution of cotton upon the cage. The feed rolls run at a constant speed, while any heavy or light places in the lap act on the evener, causing the cage and calender rolls to slow down or speed up as required.

Thus the first evener provides for an even amount of opening and the second evener allows for a lap of even density throughout. Unsolicited reports from mills state that only 4 laps out of 700 had to be put back.

H & B NEW MODEL TWISTER

Properly designed rings is a new development which has very materially increased the production of twisters. During the past year H & B has furnished a mill with their new model twister for twisting 32s four-ply. This machine was furnished with a 3½-inch diameter ring and is operating with a spindle speed of 5200 r.p.m. This is a traveler speed of approximately 4800 feet per minute. Even higher traveler speeds are running successfully on some of the new installations.

LANCASTER, S. C.—Captain Elliott White Springs, president of the Lancaster Cotton Mills, has donated a 500-quart cannery to the unit at Lancaster. It will be operated independently of the mill.

Installations of Additional Textile Equipment At Low Point in 1932

(*Continued from Page* 11)

INCREASE IN FULL-FASHIONED MACHINES

The following mills installed full-fashioned knitting machines in 1932:

ALABAMA

	Full Fashioned Hosiery Machines
Alabama Hosiery Mills, Decatur	32
Total	32

MISSISSIPPI

Corinth Hosiery Mills, Corinth	3
Total	3

NORTH CAROLINA

McCrary Hosiery Mill, Ashboro	57
Hatch Full-Fashioned Hosiery Mills, Belmont	2
May Hosiery Mills, Burlington	5
Hudson Silk Hosiery Mills, Charlotte	21
Baker, Cammack & Scott, Graham	1
Lyerly Full-Fashioned Mills, Hickory	9
Diamond Full-Fashioned Hos. Mill, High Point	6
Stimpson Hosiery Mills, Statesville	7
Pilot Full-Fashioned Hosiery Mill, Valdese	25
Total	133

SOUTH CAROLINA

Rock Hill Hosiery Co., Rock Hill	17
Total	17

TENNESSEE

Magnet Mills, Clinton	1
Kingsport Hosiery Mill, Kingsport	50
C. H. Bacon Co., Loudon	40
Sunshine Mills, Murfreesboro	2
Woolsey Knitting Mills, Shelbyville	2
Total	103

FULL-FASHIONED MACHINES INCREASE BY STATES

Alabama	32
Mississippi	3
North Carolina	133
South Carolina	17
Tennessee	103
Total	288

Spinning Band Device

Edward F. Cook, Southern representative of Cook-Taylor Co., Inc., Fall River, Mass., called at our office last week and demonstrated, with a small model which he carries, a device for putting on spinning bands at a uniform tension.

Bands put on by hand vary greatly in tension with the pull often running from 18 to 25 pounds but with the Cook-Taylor device bands can be put on with a 5-pound pull and a variation of not over one-half pound.

Mr. Cook, who is a brother of the inventor of the device, has been in the South for several months and has sold his device to many of the leading mills.

Fewer Oil Spots On Cloth Prove NON-FLUID OIL Saves Money

A test on a few looms will show you how NON-FLUID OIL is saving money in the Weave Rooms of 70% of the leading mills. Because it does not drip, leak or spatter like liquid oil, it stays in bearings and off goods. Saves money on lubricant and labor cost, too, for NON-FLUID OIL out-lasts liquid oil 3 to 5 times.

Write for testing sample and full information.

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.
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Better Lubrication at Less Cost per Month

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AUTOMATIC CLEANER

Wm. B. Walker
Sou. Rep.

UNITED STATES PATENTS
1930—No. 1,781,142
1932—No. 1,857,410
1932—No. 1,858,118
1933—No. 1,892,751

FIRTH-SMITH COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

Cottons A La Mode

(*Continued from Page* 9)

plaids is of especial interest to manufacturers of colored yarn goods. Checks and plaid effects make seersuckers smarter than ever and woven stripes are seen in such fabric as piques and terry cloth. Ginghams are back again in attractive patterns and new color combinations.

Foremost among the new textures are the crinkled effects that distinguish the matelasse and cloque weaves. In addition to the seersuckers of wide variety, the crinkled organdies and heavier goods with blistered surfaces illustrate the resourcefulness of the cotton manufacturers in anticipating the vagaries of fashion. Fancy versions of organdie show the inclusion of a metal thread.

The shirtwaist dress, tailored in the manner of the best custom shirtmakers, is one of fashion's favorites and, of course, cottons are the natural media of expression for that phase of the mode. Much attention has been given to appropriate feeling and design in fabrics for this type of dress, which shows a preference for chambray, madras, corded shirting and gingham. Suede-finish fabrics are favored for separate garments including shirts and shorts. The range of sports dress materials extends to seersuckers, matelasses, piques, both plain and in colored stripe, striped ratines, knitted cottons and beautiful new prints that have been done with fast colors.

On the beach this season predominance will be given to dresses of cotton prints and plaids, terry cloth pinafores and separate slacks, and cotton tweed shirts that team up with the knitted trunks in bathing ensembles. The elastic-cotton knit bathing suit will undoubtedly be one of the season's leaders both for its utility and economy. The cotton suit has always had the advantage of a softness of texture to which is now added the cachet of chic. The gingham bathing suit also bids to be popular, especially among those who prefer their baths on the sands.

In daytime wear, cotton fabrics that are easily mistaken for heavier woolens are among the newer weaves appropriate for coats. The cotton coat is gaining greater recognition as the smartest complement of the cotton dress. Suits will be important this Spring and one of the smarest ideas is to have the jacket lined to match the cotton blouse. The cape is back again offering new opportunities for cotton velveteens and corduroys.

Cotton nets and laces are in the forefront for evening gowns and formal afternoon dresses. Sheer cottons, the perennial favorites for this type of apparel, will be seen in new complexions such as the matelasse effect in organdies. Voiles of new character and other sheers embroidered and otherwise decorated have prominence for the more formal costumes. A smart fashion provides another new place for pique. The feminine mode has taken to itself the masculine "mess jacket" as an abbreviated evening wrap and white pique has been selected for this newest "after dark" complement.

Cotton millinery, shoes, gloves (with latex-core cotton yarns used in the fabric to simplify the size problem) and bags are coming into greater popularity as costume accessories. Corduroy and seersucker gloves are interesting examples of the versatility of cotton in style uses.

It used to be that the smart woman of discriminating style taste would have an unsatisfied desire for a summer dress or two of cotton. For the smart woman of today, however, with a full appreciation for the practical fashions in step with the tempo of modern out-of-door living, it is more likely to be difficult to select the dresses complementing her 1933 cottons.

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Representatives

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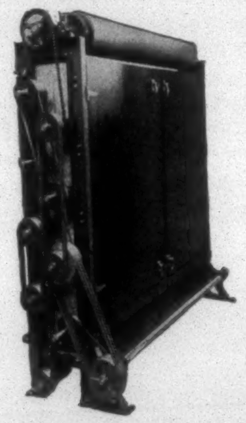

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For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

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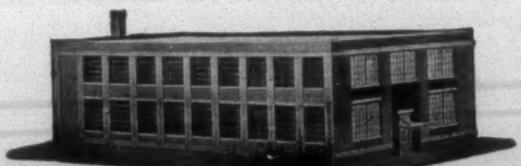
Textile Supply Co., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas

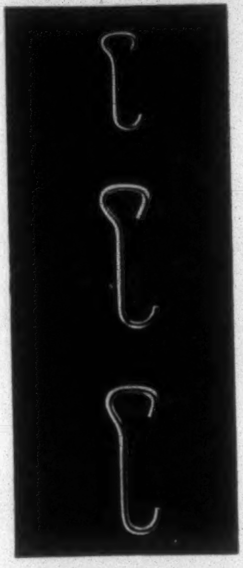


"Ne-Bow" Vertical Ring Traveler

The U. S. Ring Traveler Company describes its newest traveler as follows:

The Ne-Bow Patented Vertical Ring Traveler has been developed to meet the particular needs of the silk and rayon trade in the process of throwing, due to the recent adoption of the vertical ring, particularly of the lubricating type.

The Ne-Bow is designed to follow in parallel the inner peripheral surface of the ring upon which it contacts, assisted by the forces directed upon it, the upper horn being directed toward the upper outer peripheral surface of the ring. This prevents the pivoting of the traveler at the bend in the shank, common to the ordinary type of vertical traveler.



By eliminating the pivoting action of the traveler, the traveler is at all times kept in close contact with the groove or device for lubricating the ring and assists in drawing therefrom the lubricant, distributing the same evenly over the entire inner surface of the ring; promoting a longer life to the traveler and a more even twist.

When a traveler of the Ne-Bow construction is at rest, it will lock on the outer upper surface of the ring, thus preventing the unthreading of the end, due to excessive twist as required in silk and rayon yarns. The creeping of the traveler by the twist imparted in the end is retarded, preventing the kinks so detrimental in the promotion of quality product.

The Ne-Bow Patented Vertical Ring Traveler, the makers claim, will:

1. Evenly distribute the lubricant to the contact surface of the ring.
2. Give longer service.
3. Eliminate unthreading when spindle is inactive.

New Products From Rohm & Haas Co.

Important new products developed by Rohm & Haas Co. in the past year for use in the textile industry are:

Degomma 20F, a free-flowing white enzyme desizing agent which has special merits as set forth in our attached folder.

Hydrocide, a new chemical which we have developed for the prevention of marking off in kier boiling of dyed fabrics, such as toweling, etc.

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Textile Mills depend upon Robinson Lubricants. For years they have met the most severe tests of the industry. They are backed by 100 years experience.

ROBINSON

WM. C. ROBINSON & SON CO.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
MAIN OFFICE: BALTIMORE, MD.

Textile OILS Products

Get the Facts!

Enthusiastic reports of Circle-D performance continue to come in steadily from every mill section in the country.

Take no scoffer's word that there is "nothing new about the Circle-D." It's the outstanding advance in traveler design since ring spinning began. Get the facts for yourself. We'll send samples FREE.

THE NEW VICTOR CIRCLE-D TRAVELER
VICTOR RING TRAVELER COMPANY
20 Mathewson St. Providence, R. I.
Southern Agent, A. B. CARTER
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N. H. Thomas — Gastonia, N. C.
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SELL IT

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In The

Southern Textile Bulletin

Read in Nearly All Textile Mills in the South

Dixon's Patent Reversible and Locking in Back Saddle with New Oiling Device three Saddles in one, also Dixon's Patent Round Head Stirrup.

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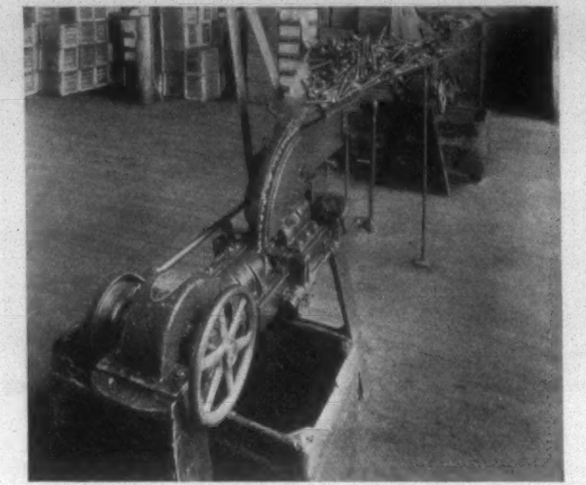
Bristol, R. I.



At Brookside Mills

The large Brookside Mills in Knoxville, Tenn., nationally famous for quality products, is a concern that knows the real value of efficient, money-saving equipment. Here two Type K machines serve efficiently . . . in perfect accord with the economical manufacture of Brookside quality textiles.

Write for "Termaco Facts."

TYPE-K BOBBIN STRIPPER

THE TERRELL MACHINE CO., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

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Geo. Thomas & Co., Ltd., Manchester, England, Agents for Great Britain and Continental Europe

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Our research department will be glad to furnish additional information regarding the types and uses of these and other products as applied to the special needs of the Textile Industry. Write to—

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

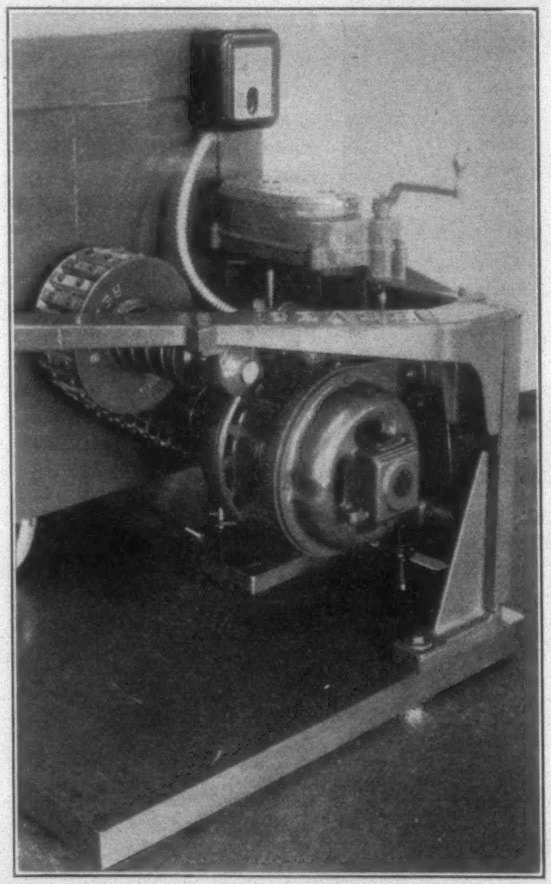
17 Battery Place New York City

Variable Speed Spinning

(*Continued from Page* 14)

WARP BUILD CONTROL

The warp build control enables one to start the frame at slow speed, usually the same speed as used in constant speed spinning. The Reeves control then gradually increases the speed to a predetermined high, which is an increase of from 15 to 25 per cent over constant speed. This increase is made over a predetermined time—usually during the first one-third of the doff. The control then automatically stops increasing and holds this high speed until the frame is doffed. This amount of increase as well as the time required for the increase is adjustable to suit various conditions. When the frame is doffed, it is only necessary for the doffer to turn the drive back to slow starting speed by means of a hand crank, requiring above five seconds of his time. Limit stops prevent his getting the wrong speed.



Reeves Drive showing motor mounting and rigid bearing support.

FILLING DRIVE

The filling drive works very much like the warp during the increasing period. This increase in speed is usually accomplished during the time required for the yarn to first reach a full diameter. High speed is then maintained until the bobbin is about three-quarters full. The Reeves control then automatically starts decreasing the speed at the same rate the increase was made at the start of the doff, continuing to decrease until the frame is stopped for doffing. The drive will usually be at the correct starting speed when stopped. If, however, the doffer is a little late or a little early, a small rod attached to the motor base indicates that the speed is not right for starting and by means of the crank he can reset the speed in only two or three seconds' time.

Both types of controls are now enclosed in air tight cases that keep out all lint. Adjustments for different speed setups and for changes in yarn number can be made quickly and without difficulty. There is nothing complicated about the drive. It can be easily understood and operated by any one in the mill.

Table No. 1 shows results obtained from tests on several sizes of yarn. The comparative tests of variable and constant speed were made on the same frame and under as nearly the same conditions as possible. All yarn was conditioned before breaking and weighing. Average figures on strength and number are based upon reeling through the bobbin and testing at frequent intervals. Production was based upon actual measurement of the yarn. These tests show very clearly the better quality yarn obtained from variable speed runs—as well as substantial increases in production.

Table No. 2 gives the speeds, ring size and build for each number. It will be noticed that the variable speed tests were started at the same as constant speed. If, during regular constant speed spinning, excessive end breakage is experienced at the start of a doff, the Reeves control can be set to start at a lower speed and thereby reduce the end breakage.

TABLE NO. 1

Yarn Number	Av. Yarn Number Vari. Speed	Av. Yarn Number Constant Speed	Av. Breaking Strength Vari. Speed	Av. Breaking Strength Constant Speed	Total End Breakage Vari. Speed	Total End Breakage Constant Speed	Per Cent Production Increase Variable Speed
15	15.26	15.24	126.1	124.8	19	20	16.0
30	28.33	28.72	56.2	53.6	81	83	13.6
40	38.21	37.67	53.5	52.5	20	26	14.7
50	45.50	45.33	27.9	26.5	60	65	23.9
63	663.49	62.65	26.8	26.7	64	71	14.3

TABLE NO. 2

Yarn Number	Front Roll R.P.M. Vari. Start	Front Roll R.P.M. Speed High	Front Roll R.P.M. Con. Speed	Cylinder R.P.M. Vari. Start	Cylinder R.P.M. Speed High	Cylinder R.P.M. Con. Speed	Ring Size	Build
15	161	183	161	965	1091	965	2½	Filling
30	130	145	130	1212	1354	1212	1⅞	Combination
40	140	162	140	1078	1251	1078	1⅝	Filling
50	51	63	51	1094	1338	1094	1⅝	Filling
63	90	105	91	1068	1230	1074	1½	Filling

Potassium Silicate

The Grasselli Chemical Company, pioneer producers of Indium and many other chemicals, in the past year developed Potassium Silicate of its own manufacture (the first commercial production in this country).

This material is available in the form of broken glass or in solution, and in the generally useful ratios.

Uses: The use of silicate of potash in place of sodium cilicate is indicated wherever it is desired—(a) To minimize efflorescence (water loss) with its consequent checking and blushing. (b) To increase resistance to breakdown when exposure to CO2 is encountered. (c) To improve flame color.

From the above, the following specific fields of use are suggested:

1. As an ingredient of cold glazes.
2. Silicate paints and sizes.
3. Stereochromic mixtures.
4. Ingredient of welding-rod coatings.
5. Brick wall rejuvenation.

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"The New Flexible" "Needs no 'Damping'"
Stocks in all the leading Mill Centers
The Standard Card-Grinding Medium
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COTTON GOODS

New York.—There was much better business in gray goods last week, sales being larger than in any week this year. Prices were higher at the end of the week and buyers were more conservative in placing new orders. The most popular styles of print cloths advanced a full quarter of a cent from the recent low prices and other styles were an eighth cent higher. Business in carded broadcloths was also more active and sales of sheetings reached large yardage.

Sales of finished goods continued on a fairly broad basis. Additional business is expected in colored goods as Red Cross supplies of cotton become available.

Although there was little made public after the meeting of the Print Cloth Group in Spartanburg, the trade feels that group is going to be a factor in promoting better trade conditions. Many of the gray goods mills are now sold for six weeks ahead, but talk of the necessity of curtailment after April 1 is more prevalent in the market.

Day to day sales of fine yarn staple cloths have run into moderate volume, according to some reports, although there has been no general covering movement and the bulk of interest is in spot and nearby shipments. Prices have held unchanged on most constructions for some weeks and buyers for the most part were making no serious attempt to bring out concessions—usually because the amounts they sought were around 1,000 to 3,000 pieces, rather than large quantities. Mills, having kept production down, were under no important pressure to move out spots, although they had less forward business on their books than could be considered satisfactory.

Rayon cloths were for the most part quiet, except in specialties which reached higher price dress cutters. Low priced goods had not recovered from the stoppage in the dress trade which resulted in accumulation of stocks by converters.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	2 5-16
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	2 3-16
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	3 - 3½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	3⅜- 3½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	4⅜- 4½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	4¾
Brown sheetings, standard	5½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	4
Tickings, 8-ounce	10
Denims	8½
Dress ginghams	10½-13
Standard prints	5¾
Staple ginghams	6½

J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.
Commission Merchants
40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Buyers showed little interest in yarns last week. A moderate business in carded weaving yarns for spot shipment was noted. The demand for knitting yarns was not strong enough to involve more than hand-to-mouth tradin gin small lots. Prices continued on about the same basis that has been in effect for some weeks past.

Where spinners are still fairly well supplied with business say they attach less importance at present to lagging of new buying than to the consistent manner in which customers are still taking in the yarn on existing contracts This week, however, shipping instructions have not been so numerous as during the previous four or five weeks. There are a few exceptions to this, among them being a sale yarn mill making a widely recognized spinning, which this week for the first time in its history is going on night work schedule of 28 hours per week, due to increased shipping instructions.

There has been a more optimistic feeling engendered by the coming Red Cross orders. Spinners hope that this allotment of more than 300,000 bales of cotton to the relief agency will be available in the near future. They recall that the first 500,000 bales made a noticeable improvement in demand from up-State knitters and expect this lot to have a similar effect upon demand for yarns.

Trading has not expanded in volume since the first of the year, softness in cotton adding to the uncertainty in buyers' minds, caused by the general situation. An encouraging feature of the market is that prices are holding when so many adverse influences are present. Notwithstanding short selling by certain operators the market shows good resistance.

Prices have not changed quotably in ten days for carded yarns and sellers' quotations for combed peeler numbers have not changed since the middle of January, indicating that at the first appearance of representative buying a new adjustment of yarn prices is to be expected.

The market for mercerized yarns continued slow and prices show a great deal of variation. The average sale covered small quantities.

Southern Single Warps

10s	13 a—
12s	13½a—
14s	14 a—
16s	14½a—
20s	15 a15¼
26s	17½a18
30s	18½a19

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

8s	13 a—
10s	13½a—
12s	14 a—
16s	15 a—
20s	16 a—
24s	17½a—
30s	19 a19½
36s	24 a—
40s	25 a—
40s ex.	26½a—

Southern Single Skeins

8s	12½a—
10s	13 a—
12s	13½a—
14s	14 a—
16s	14½a—
20s	15 a15½
26s	17¼a18
30s	18½a19
36s	19½a20

Southern Two-Ply Skeins

8s	13 a—
10s	13½a—
12s	14 a—
14s	14¼a—
16s	15 a—
20s	16 a—
24s	17¼a—
26s	18 a—
30s	19 a19½
40s	25 a—
40s ex.	26½a—
50s	30½a—
60s	35 a—

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply

8s	13 a—
10s	13¼a—
12s	14 a—
16s	15 a—
20s	16 a16¼

Carpet Yarns

Tinged carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	12 a—
Colored strips, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	12¼a—
White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	13 a—

Part Waste Insulating Yarns

8s, 1-ply	11 a—
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	11½a—
10s, 2 ,3 and 4-ply	11¼a—
12s, 2-ply	12 a—
16s, 2-ply	14 a—
20s, 2-ply	15 a—
26s, 2-ply	17½a—
30s, 2-ply	18 a—

Southern Frame Cones

8s	13 a—
10s	13½a14
12s	14 a14¼
14s	14½a15
16s	15 a15¼
18s	15½a16
20s	16 a16¼
22s	16½a17
24s	17 a17¼
26s	17½a18
28s	18 a18½
30s	18½a19

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Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserves the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.
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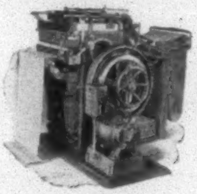
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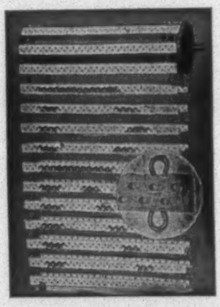
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for Equipment, Parts, Materials, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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AKTIVIN CORP., The, 50 Union Square, New York City, Sou. Rep.:American Aniline Products, Inc., 1003 W. Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 535 Fifth Ave., New York City, Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C., Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City, Sou. Rep.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

ARABOL MFG. CO., THE, 110 E. 42nd St., New York City, Sou. Agent: Cameron McRae, Concord, N. C.; Sou. Reps.: W. C. Gibson, Griffin, Ga.; W. L. Cobb, Greenville. S. C.

ARNOLD HOFFMAN & CO., INC., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., R. E. Buck, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Harold T. Buck, Winecoff Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.; Frank W. Johnson, P. O. Box 354, Greensboro, N. C.; R. A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr. 8 Tindel Ave., Greenville, S. C.

ASHWORTH BROS., INC., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.; Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

BARBER-COLEMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office: 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

BARKLEY MACHINE WORKS, Gastonia, N. C. Chas. A. Barkley, president.

BORNE-SCRYMSER CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City, Sou. Reps.: H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. B. Smith, 104 Clayton St., Macon, Ga.

BROWN CO., DAVID, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.:Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bdlg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Suply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.

BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO., H. W., Philidelphia, Pa. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN, 75 Hudson St., New York City, Sou. Reps.: M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432 West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. A. Mangum Webb, Sec.-Treas.

CIBA CO., INC., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City, Sou. Offices: 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING CO., Clinton, Iowa, Sou. Reps.: J. W. Pope, Box 490, Atlanta, Ga.; Luther Knowles, Hotel Chorlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City, Sou. Office: Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: 301 S. Cedar St.; S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

DARY RING TRAVELER CO., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep.: John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga

DILLARD PAPER CO., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps.: E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. E. McLeod, Box 1142, Columbia, S. C.; G. N. Wilson, care Ponce de Leon Hotel, Roanoke, Va.

DRAKE CORPORATION.. Norforlk. Va

DRAPER CORPORATION, Hopedale, Mass., Sou. Rep. E. N. Darrin, Vice.-Pres.: Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C., Clare H. Draper, Jr.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., E. I., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C., John L. Dabbs, Mgr. Sou. Warehouse: 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C., Wm. P. Crayton, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: D. C. Newnan, L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandrige, 1021 Jefferson Std. Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 111 Mills Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Ralston Hotel, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; R. M. Covington, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

EATON, PAUL B., 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, Elmira, N. Y. Sou. Reps.: Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C.; Eclipse Textile Devices Co.. care Bladenboro Cotton Co., Bladenboro, N. C.

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

FIDELITY MACHINE CO., 3908 Franklin Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: E. A. Cordin, Philadelphia Office.

FIRTH-SMITH CO., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Southern Rep.: Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

GASTONIA BRUSH CO., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

GENERAL DYESTUFF CORP., 230 Fifth Ave. New York City, Sou. Office & Warehouse, 1101 S Blvd., Charlotte, N. C., B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Schenectady, N. Y Sou. Sales Offices & Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga.,E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr., Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgrs.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F B Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices: Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops; Atlanta, Ga., W. J. Seibert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F C. Bunker, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC VAPOR LAMP CO., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps.: Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., INC., THE, Akron, Ohio. Sou. Reps.: W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.;P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave.., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., North Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

HART PRODUCTS CORP., 1440 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. C. Clark, Box 274, Spartanburg, S. C.; Samuel Lehrer, Box 265, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

HERMAS MACHINE CO., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep. Carolina Specialty Co. P O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

HOUGHTON & CO., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., H. J. Waldron, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: J. A. Brittain, 722 S. 27th Place, Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 656, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.; J. M. Keith, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, 525 Rhodes Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Wylie, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlunta, Ga., Guy L. Melcher, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts.,1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melcher, Jr., Atlanta, Office.

HYGROLIT, INCORPORATED, Kearny, N. J Southern Reps.: J. Alfred Lechler, 519 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

JOHNSON, CHAS. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

KEEVER STARCH CO., Columbus, Ohio, Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C., Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent, Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep.: Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 2121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

LOCKWOOD-GREENE ENGINEERS, INC., 100 E. 42nd St., New York City, Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C., R. E. Barnwell, V. P.

LUBRIPLATE CORP., New York City. Sou. Rep., Precision Gear & Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.

MARSTON CO., JOHN P. 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: O. H. Ochs, Hotel Charlotte. Charlotte, N. C.

MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS, INC., 250 Park Ave., New York City, Sou. Plant, Saltville, Va., E. A. Hults, V-Pres. Sou. Office: First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Fred C. Tilson, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E M. Murray, E. M. Rollins, Jr., J. W Ivey and B. T. Crayton, Charlotte Office; R. C Staple, Box 483, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Z. N. Holler 208 Montgomery St., Decatur, Ga.; J. W. Edmiston, Box 570, Memphis, Tenn.; V. M. Coates, 807 Lake Park, Baton Rouge, La.; T. J. Boyd, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas. Tex.

MAWHATTAN RUBBER MFG. DIVISON OF RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.: The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; **Alabama**—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noojin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa Allen & Jemison Co., **Montgomery**, Teague Hardware Co. **Florida**—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co. **Georgia**—Atlanta, Atlanta Belting Co.; Augusta, Bearing Parts & Supply Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent) **Kentucky**—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co. **North Carolina**—Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte, Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hdw. House; Gastonia, Gastonia Beting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenior, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Rockingham, Roy Walker, (Special Agent); Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works. Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. **South Carolina**—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co. Spartanburg. Montgomery & Crawford **Tennessee**—Chattanooga, Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W J Savage Co. Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep.; J. P Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C (Phone 186). Salesmen: E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St. Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.

MAUNEY STEEL CO., 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa Sou Reps.: Aubrey Mauney Burlington, N. C.; Don L Hurlburt, 511 James Bldg Chattanooga Tenn

NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., INC. 40 Rector St., New York City Sou Office & Warehouse: 201 W First St. Charlotte, N C W H Willard, Mgr Sou Reps J I White, W L Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office: J T Chase American Savgs. Bk Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H A Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J E. Shuford, Jefferson Std. Life Bldg., Greensboro N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 342 Dick St., Fayetteville N. C.

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., Harrison, N. J Southern Reps.: R B MacIntyre, Hotel Charlotte Charlotte, N. C.; G. H Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E. Atlanta, Ga.; Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Ofice and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Charlotte Office: C. D. Taylor, Sou. Agent, Gaffney, S. C.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.; Roy E Clemmons, 926 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO., 292 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C., Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C., Spartanburg, S. C., New Orleans, La., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville S. C.

PERKINS & SON, INC., B. F., Holyoke, Mass Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

PHILADELPHIA BELTING CO., High Point, N. C., E. J. Payne, Mgr.

PRECISION GEAR & MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C.

ROBINSON & SON CO., WM. C., Dock and Caroline Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office, Charlotte, N. C., B. D. Heath, Mgr. Reps.: Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C., Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent.: Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga., John L. Graves, Mgr.; Spartanburg. S. C., H. P. Worth, Mgr.

SEYDEL-WOOLEY CO., 748 Rice St., N. W. Atlanta, Ga.

SIPP-EASTWOOD CORPORATION, Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

SIRRINE & CO., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

SOLVAY SALES CORP., 61 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Burkhart-Schier Chemical Co., 1202 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Woodward Wight Co., 451 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. A. Sudduth & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Miller-Lenfesty Supply Co., Tampa, Miami and Jacksonville, Fla.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C.

STANLEY WORKS, THE, New Britian, Conn Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S.W Atlanta, Ga., H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C. H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr., Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

STEIN, HALL & CO., INC., 285 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.:Wm. P. Vaughan, Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; O. B. Land, Box 4, Marietta, Ga. Stocks at: Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Carolina Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Fulton Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

VEEDER-ROOT CO., INC., Hartford, Conn. Sou. office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C., A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angier Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga., B. F. Barnes, Mgr., Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. H. Wick Rose, Mgr.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps. M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

WHITNEY MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Rep., Precision Gear & Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.

WOLF, JAQUES & CO., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps.: C. R. Bruning, 305 W. Fischer Ave., Greensboro, N. C.; M. Costello, 2308 E. 4th St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Cotton Goods Sales Larger

"Sales this week have been large and, in our opinion, actually more than the general trade realizes. This improved demand apparently started as a result of low and attractive prices and also because commitments were beginning to run low. The largest volume placed was on print cloths. Prices firmed up somewhat and advances were secured on some constructions. Broadcloths also shared in the increased volume, and there has been a much improved demand, as far as volume is concerned, on sheetings but prices generally were unsatisfactory. Colored goods continue fair but several lines are marking time awaiting the final passing of the appropriation bill needed in order to release the additional cotton to the American Red Cross," Southeastern Cottons, Inc., reports.

"Although department stores report that January sales were not up to those of January last, which in part is accounted for by lower prices, almost without exception individual unit sales were ahead. They also report a satisfactory business in cotton goods, especially of the household variety, with a very good response on sheets, pillow cases and towels. While it is too early in the month to estimate February sales, complaint is heard that the first week is not up to expectations. February, however, is usually one of the dullest months in the year for retail, being too late for winter and too early for spring goods. While buyers realize that prices are low, retailers' stocks remain at a low ebb.

"We think the following data, assembled by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, are very interesting. Beginning in 1926, which was the first year to show a decrease in actual spindles in place, there were 37,871,936 spindles and this number has steadily declined year by year to 31,442,174 spindles in 1933. The total production of the country in 1929 was 8,541,000 square yards and in 1932 6,445,342,000 square yards. Of still further interest is the per capita consumption in square yards. In 1927, one of the peak years, this was 71.73 square yards which declined to 48.86 square yards in 1932. These figures clearly show the readjustment which has taken place in the last few years, not only by the junking of spindles but by the drop in cloth production and the decline in actual consumption per capita.

"The slight progress made during January has renewed hope that the year 1933 may be one of positive and constructive action. Current problems are political as well as economic, and decisive steps towards their solution cannot be taken until the new administration assumes active command. In the menatime most matters pressing for solution remain in a very tangled state, some becoming more complicated. Domestic trade continues at low level, with slight improvement in some basic industries and weakness evident in others. Our international problems, such as the Far Eastern situation, the foreign debt problem, and tariff barriers both here and abroad, grow more serious as the result of depreciated currencies. However, the mental change in squarely facing our problems which is taking place both in individuals and in business under most trying circumstances is creating a helpful basis, and we believe much hope lies in our readiness to deal frankly with the situation for in this way confidence will be restored and the way opened up for real progress."

Towel Orders Are Averaging Smaller

Buyers were more numerous in a number of primary cotton towel selling agencies during the last few days, a few noting that their aggregate business was appreciably under the totals of recent weeks. Jobbers were in for small lots of drop numbers and seconds while retailers were reported as much less interested in lots for special sales.

Of retailers it was said they have decided to hold off running big sales during the current month, but will be back for supplies for arch sales. Where references were made to the low prices on clearance or drop number transactions the rejoined is that others have been doing the same thing, and such developments are the result of inside specials that are often matched to dispose of towels that represent remainders.

One of the five, ten and twenty cents chain companies which ran a sale of 20c terry towels in as large as nearly 25x50 inches and 9½-pound weight is reported to have paid $2.35 a dozen for the merchandise. Included were towels about as large as, but no heavier than, 4; pounds, sold to consumers at 20s also. The supply of large and heavy towels was soon exhausted, and knowing consumers sometimes had the luck of having sales persons dig some out from under the counters.

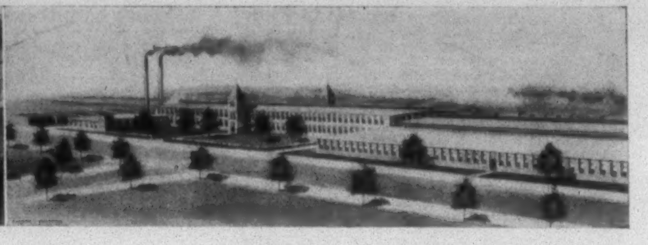
Recent style changes make much of the white bordered towel in terry weaves. These have recently been included in colored border assortments, and are represented by a number as selling better than some recent actively wanted shades. Consumers are growing more partial to white on white, which is resulting in making up more new numbers that will include white in assortments.

The market has also heard that an increase in sales of guest size terry towels has partly cut into the consumption of 22x44-inch bath size. The latter size is maintained in sales at the expense of larger numbers because of the consumer partiality to better qualities at popular prices. The result of well made, low cost towels is cutting into the production of thin, large sizes.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Japan's Cotton Spinners To Continue Curtailment

It is reported from Tokyo that leading Japanese cotton spinners have tentatively decided to maintain the present production curtailment ratio for three months from April next year. Spinning companies are now operating their mills at 80 per cent of their theoretical productive capacity.

Reasons given for the maintenance of the existing output reduction rate are as follows: As the result extension in mills for member spinners of the Japan Spinners' Association the monthly production will reach over 260,000 bales after April. "Tonya" circles are of the opinion that the production ratio should be kept around the present rate, although the opinion has not yet been formally declared. While an increase is perceptible in demand for cotton products within the country, a declining tendency has been noticeable in export business.



VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

PELZER, S. C.

PELZER MFG. CO.

There are some mills where we go year after year, writing up the same overseers at the same addresses—and Pelzer Mfg. Co., Mills Nos. 1, 2 and 3, where E. W. Edwards is superintendent, is one of the places.

Mr. Edwards has never missed a copy of the Southern Textile Bulletin, and never expects to. The overseers there are of the same loyal type; they realize the value to them of a weekly textile journal, and this is the only one published in the South and for the South.

Pelzer mills communities have many things to recommend them. The very best of schools, lovely churches, mercantile establishments, good hotel and nice theatre.

These people are self-reliant and self-respecting—should adversity come they stand together and help each other without outside aid.

The card room overseer was so afraid I would not arrive on time to prevent his missing a paper, that he had already renewed his subscription. J. A. Kelly, W. P. Nicholson, second hand, and R. L. Hunt, section man, are other card room friends.

A. L. Ellis, overseer spinning; J. D. Crymer, Carl Ellis and H. G. Davenport, second hands.

L. E. Hooper, overseer weaving, U. H. Bowen and J. S. Rogers, second hands, and W. C. Turner, overseer the cloth room, are all regular readers of our journal and would not think of being without it.

For 20 years we have studied this one thing, and observation has proven our contention—that those who kee posted, are the ones who get promotions. A man who is determined to make good in the textile industry, will always manage somehow to have up-to-the-minute textile information which only a weekly publication can supply.

PELZER MFG. CO. MILL NO. 4

B. R. Burnham is superintendent of the big No. 4 mill, and has been since J. F. Blackmon was promoted to general superintendent of all these mills, over a year ago. We were sorry to miss seeing Mr. Blackmon, who has always welcomed us cordially. But it seemed like everybody was wanting to see him, so we got sorry for him and left.

It is always a pleasure to visit No. 4, and we never fail to secure the assistance of Geo. W. Ray, overseer spinning, one of the livest wires we have come in contact with. He and his second hands, Carl McComb, O. D. McComb, W. A. Dunlap and C. R. Hopkins are one hundred per cent for our journal—and they have a one hundred per cent perfect spinning room. We have never seen a prettier or cleaner one.

C. C. Roberts, overseer carding, and these fine young men who are working up—Lloyd Ott, H. H. Hankins, A. R. Neely and Elijah Chastain, are responsible to a great extent for the success of the spinning room—for, to have such perfect spinning, there must be good carding.

C. D. Hendrix holds the fort in the cloth room.

E. W. Edwards

SUPERINTENDENT PELZER, S. C., MFG. CO., MILLS NOS. 1, 2 AND 3.

It is very encouraging in these days when people are grumbling over low wages to review the work of present-day mill officials, who in the past were glad to work for twenty or thirty cents and saved money if they ever reached the longed-for goal—one dollar per day!

E. W. Edwards, now superintendent of Nos. 1,2 and 3, Pelzer Mfg. Co., began his textile career in "Odell" Mill, Concord, N. C., as a filling hauler at twenty cents per day. Later he went to the Cannon Mills of that place, and finally became a six-loom weaver at 90 cents per day and felt that he was "on top of the world."

But he did not "sit on" it. Ambition spurred him on to learn more. From loom fixer to second hand, and then to overseer weaving, and to superintendent, took hard work and night study ,and plenty of good weavers or frame hands, can make as much now as was paid an overseer then.

Mr. Edwards has been a successful supervisor in various mills, winning the good will and respect of his employees in every instance—all gladly pulling with him for desired results.

After leaving Erwin Mill No. 5, at Erwin, N. C., where he had been superintendent for three years, Mr. Edwards traveled quite a bit, did experimental work, and helped a number of textile plants to solve knotty problems. This change of work served a dual purpose—gave him a "vacation" and added much to his textile knowledge and ability.

He has been in his present position nearly four years, is happy in his work, says there is no better mill company, no finer people anywhere than at the Pelzer Mfg. Co., and he hopes to spend the remainder of his days here.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

SPARTAN MILLS

B. W. Montgomery is president, W. S. Montgomery, treasurer, E. M. Mathews, secretary, W. J. Britton, superintendent, and R. G. Johnstone, assistant superintendent.

The community work here is more like that of the Avondale Mills Company in Alabama than at any place we know. The Avondale Mills consider the children their most valuable asset, and give them every advantage from the cradle to a high school diploma.

So, at Spartan Mills. A large and splendidly furnished Community House has a kindergarten second to none—everything necessary and the best of teachers for every branch of Home Economics; Girls' Clubs; Mothers' Club; a "Y. M. C. A.," with all the opportunities for study and recreation. In fact, there seems to be nothing to add—unless it be a larger playground.

Besides, there are doctors, nurses and first aid offices near the mill and the health and well-being of the employees are carefully looked after. We feel that the employees of this mill are very fortunate in many ways.

All the overseers and second hands read our paper, and it is always a pleasure to visit this lovely mill and community.

GASTONIA, N. C.

MANVILLE-JENCKES CO.—LORAY MILL

Maybe someday we will catch our good friend, John A. Baugh, Jr., resident agent, in his office. Seems a long time since we've had the pleasure of seeing him. Superintendent O. G. Morehead is almost as hard to find, but we found him on our last visit, and renewed his subscription—also that of H. M. McKelvie, engineer, M. D. Carver, overseer weaving, and C. L. Jolly, overseer spinning.

Loray Mill is a well equipped plant, but, like many others, has not run full capacity for quite awhile. However, we hope to see it flourish yet, giving employment to hundreds and turning out products that will find a good market. And we believe it will.

When this mill ran in full, Loray Baptist Church probably had the largest Men's Bible Class in the State, numbering around one thousand. Other village churches were correspondingly strong, and no people anywhere more highly respected than the people of Loray.

Cotton Standards Will Get Approval

Washington, D. C.—Copies of the Universal Cotton Standards for use by the United States Department of Agriculture and the arbitration appeal committees of the principal cotton associations of the world, will be approv at a biennial meeting of the representatives of the world cotton industry to be held at Washington, March 13.

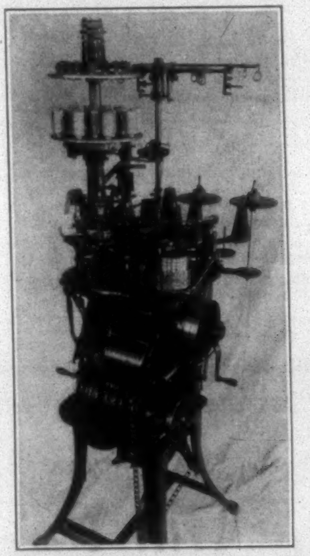
Nine European cotton associations, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the American cotton industry will be represented at this meeting, which is provided for in agreements between the Secretary of Agriculture and the European cotton associations. The Japanese associations will be represented by invitation of the department.

The Universal cotton standards were adopted in 1923, and biennial meetings have been held since then for the purpose of approving copies of the standards. Under the Universal standards agreements, the European cotton associations have adopted the official cotton standards of the United States for American upland cotton, known also as the Universal standards, as the basis of all their contracts for the purchase and sale of American cotton in which grades are specified.

New Developments in Hemphill Hosiery Machines

The Hemphill Company furnished the following information covering the latest developments in their hosiery machines:

Banner Universal Stitch Hosiery Machine—knits mesh and mock wrap effects in all types of hosiery, ladies', men's, misses' and children's. The machine is equipped with 13 steps for patterning so that either plain mesh pattern mesh or float stitch patterns can be knit. Mock wrap or lace clocks can also be knit by adding a clocking attachment. The machine is built in all cylinder sizes from 2 to 3½ inches. As an attachment, Universal Stitch can be applied to any high cylinder Banner machine from 2 inches diameter up and up to and including 70 gauge.



Hemphill Wrap Stripe Machine

Banner Improved Split Foot Hosiery Machine—Knits the leg and instep from a single cone of yarn. This eliminates uneven dyeing due to yarn change and improves stitch control. The machine has been completely redesigned with broader bearings for smoother running and operates with an absolute minimum of vibration. The machine is equipped with an eight plunger fashion wheel for accurate stitch control in all parts of the stocking so that silk, lisle or wool can be knit in combination with silk, rayon, or other yarns in the leg and instep. The machine is equipped with a low heel attachment so that white feet, lower than low shoe tops can be knit on stockings of darker yarn. Each Banner Improved Split Foot Hosiery Machine is also equipped with narrow extra high splice and triple toe attachments to provide extra reinforcements at points of extra wear.

Banner Wrap Stripe Hosiery Machine—Regularly equipped with 18 color feeds can be equipped with 24 color feeds when desired. The patterning range of the machine has recently been greatly increased by introducing a 72 move pattern drum and improved movable wrap yarn guiding finger for perfect single needle line patterns. The year 1932 has seen the development of the machine for knitting color within color, color beside color and tipping heels and toes. An improved take up control makes it possible to knit rayon, mercerized or spun silk wrap stripe yarns.

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A Bargain

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Knitting Machine Does Work of 3,000

New York. — Knitting machines that enable one operator to do the work of over 3,000 persons knitting by hand will be shown here for the first time at the Knitwear Industrial Exposition which opens at Grand Central Palace February 13. These machines have as many as 24 yarn feeds, an increase of 16 over the number employed as recently as three years ago. This makes possible the production of 50 square yards of fabric an hour. One person can operate four such machines.

Heretofore only one-third this production was possible. Ten years ago the best machine produced only one-sixth this fabric and before the invention of the knitting machine approximately 3,360 persons were required to knit as much cloth as a man with four machines can now do.

A mechanical stop motion that automatically stops the knitting machine if the yarn is broken or a hole torn in the fabric is an improvement to be seen on several machines, according to A. B. Coffman, manager. A button-hole machine with a cord trimmer by means of which the threads and gimp are trimmed and properly held for succeeding button-holes will be exhibited.

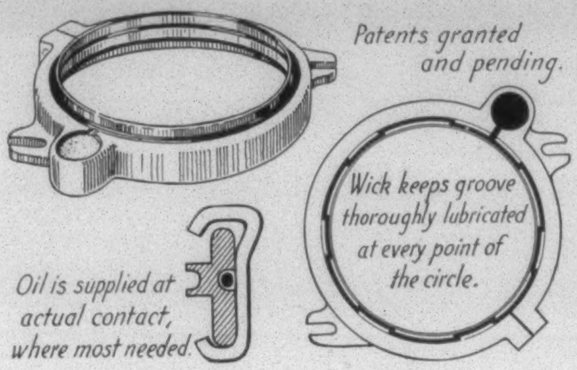
Garments that do not lose shape, because they are made of a new rubber yarn covered with silk, rayon, or wool, will be on display. Improved types of needles, buttons, buckles, labels and other materials and machines that are used in the production of knitted garments complete the exhibition.

These and similar developments have given the industry a variety and volume of fabrics and designs which have resulted in a hundred per cent increased use of knitted outerwear in the last two years, according to Harold R. Lhowe, executive director of the National Knitted Outerwear Association, which is sponsoring the exposition. This and the fact that New York is the center of the industry led to holding the exposition here. There are some 600 knitting plants in the metropolitan section employing nearly 100,000 people, he stated.

Red Cross Has New Cotton Supplies

Washington. — Approved by both Houses of Congress and the President in a single day, an appropriation to enable the farm board to turn over 350,000 bales of cotton to the Red Cross for relief purposes set something of a record for legislative speed.

To pay for the cotton—to be used in obtaining clothing for distribution to the needy—the resolution appropriated $4,100,000 out of the treasury, it reappropriated the remaining amount needed, estimated at $6,500,000 out of the unexpended funds made available to the farm board last year for handling 45,000,000 bushels of wheat and 500,000 bales of cotton turned over to the Red Cross last July.


Patents granted and pending.
Wick keeps groove thoroughly lubricated at every point of the circle.
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Modernize your twisting with Automatic-lubricated Rings

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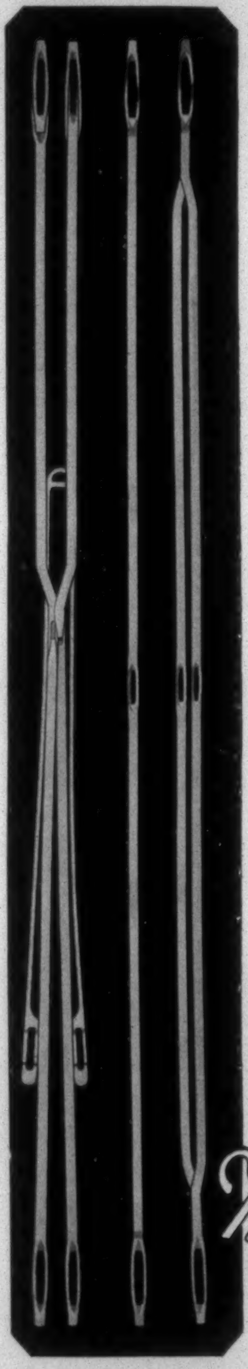

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Precision Single Process Picking challenges every other System for uniformity of lap and yard against yard in weight.

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GET ALL THE FACTS

A line from you will bring our representative. If you wish we shall be glad to arrange a demonstration at one of the mills using this system. No obligation involved.

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